

HOME BUILDERS
GATHER FORCES
AGAINST GREED

American Loan Institute
Combats Operations of
Bogus Promoters

SEEKING TO PROTECT
INVESTORS FROM LOSS

Points Out That Extortionate
Fees Add Extensively to
Cost of Building

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—"High pressure" promoters attempting to "modernize" the old-fashioned building and loan association through collection of large fees that weaken the earning power of the investors' dollars are being combated vigorously by the American Savings, Building and Loan Institute in several states.

High fees ranging from five to 10 per cent of the matured value of the stock are reported to the Institute which says, through the Bulletin its official publication, that where any fee at all is necessary it should not properly exceed one per cent, or at the most two per cent. The Institute works in co-operation with the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations whose 12,000 members financed construction of 500,000 American homes in 1925.

It is pointed out that promotional groups are riding into personal profit on the good name of the established building and loan associations, known for the small margin of profits on which they do business and for the nearly negligible number of failures within their ranks. The South is reported at present to be the chief center of activities for the large fee promoters. The Bulletin says:

"Last winter a large number of these promoters were driven out of Florida by the State League, acting in co-operation with the State Comptroller and using the expert staff of the Institute to prove the soundness or unsoundness of the various plans in use.

"These men scattered to other states in the South and as they widened their field they have attracted others to the same scheme. These newcomers for the most part are very little about building and loan principles and care less. Their entire interest lies in selling as large a block of installment stock as possible, cashing their commission checks, and moving on to other fields.

"There are four groups now operating in Georgia under the permission from the securities commission to sell shares on a 5 per cent membership fee basis. In Alabama two groups are operating, apparently uncontrolled by the state but with some obstacles being raised by the Better Business Bureau.

"In Tennessee three groups are at work, with no apparent effort on the part of the state authorities to bring them under control, although the state league has the matter before it.

"Only one promoter seems to have entered North Carolina, and the insurance commissioner took over his association when it was discovered to be unsound.

"No specific cases have been reported to the Institute from other southern states, but persistent rumors indicate that plans are being matured for similar work elsewhere. Promoters are also operating in all the mountain states as well as in Minnesota and in North and South Dakota.

Charge What Traffic Will Bear
The Bulletin reports that the salesman receives 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent as his commissions, the promoter taking as much of the balance as he can pocket through various subterfuges. The amount of the fee charged in at least two reported cases depended wholly on the ability of the salesman to induce the investor to part with his earnings. Cards of three colors were carried by the salesmen, one covering a 5 per cent fee, another 6 per cent and the other 10 per cent.

"These exorbitant fees," says the Bulletin, "are usually sold on the basis of participation in some large future earnings of the association. The salesman is somewhat vague as to the source of these large earnings, although he frequently uses figures showing great increases in value of stocks of banks and other corporations which were originally sold at a premium. It is customary for such men to overlook the fact that many months must elapse before the buyer can have as much to his credit on the books of the association as the amount of money he has parted with. The large fee never becomes an earning asset for him, and when deducted in advance, it takes the following number of months for the investor to 'break even.' These figures are calculated upon monthly payments of 50 cents per \$100 share:

Fee	Dividends 6%	Dividends 7%
2 1/2%	42 months	40 months
4%	46 months	44 months
6%	52 months	50 months
8%	58 months	56 months
10%	64 months	62 months

Frank A. Chase, managing trustee of the institute, was commended at the league's recent national convention in Minneapolis for his work against the unscrupulous promoters, especially for his success in forcing them out of Florida.

VOTE ON "GAS" TAX RISE

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—With approximately 100,000 validated signatures filed with the Secretary of State, the initiative measure providing for a 1-cent increase in the gasoline tax to complete the construction of California's state highway system will go before the voters for approval at the November election.

Houston Plays Host
to Texas Boyville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 6—BOYS have arrived from all over the State, representing virtually every important county in south Texas, and many from north Texas, to have a look at the zoo, the ship channel, the turning basin, Hermann Park and the big industrial centers here.

The Chamber of Commerce has taken the lead in hand. The majority have never been much beyond the confines of their own villages. They were sent here for an inspection of Houston by business men's organizations of their home towns.

Many other boys are coming from the Rio Grande Valley to have a look at the metropolis and to hear farm specialists speak. All this is in keeping with the plan to acquaint younger boys with the possibilities of their native State.

SCHOLARSHIPS
ARE URGED FOR
LATIN AMERICA

Educators at Institute of
Politics Back Plan to
Promote Friendship

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 6—Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan American Union, has issued a call from the Institute of Politics here for a comprehensive program of intellectual rapprochement with Latin America.

It is pointed out that the necessity of dispelling South American criticism of the United States, Dr. Rowe proposed a wide and far-reaching educational policy based on the establishment of scholarship in the United States for Latin American students, to do for the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere what the Rhodes scholarship trust has sought to do for Anglo-Saxon nations.

Sympathetic governmental action is insufficient, Dr. Rowe said, to secure complete understanding between the people of the United States and Central and South America. To supplement official efforts, he urged action by American universities and national scientific and civil groups. This action, he said, should take the form of the establishment of scholarships throughout the United States.

Educators Indorse Proposal
Dr. Rowe's statement was made in connection with his conference on "Inter-American problems in the foreign policy of the United States." It received the immediate indorsement of educators attending the Institute.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of the American Association of University Professors, said: "The United States is pre-eminent among nations for the extent of its material resources. It seems to me that a very fitting use of our great wealth would be to encourage South American understanding of the United States by the scholarship program proposed by Dr. Rowe."

Dr. Charles W. Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve University, said: "Dr. Rowe's arguments fit into conclusions, the truth of which I already accept. Most educators would agree that a greater measure of intellectual co-operation should be practiced toward South America."

The proposal was also indorsed by H. Foster Bain, secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Better Understanding Sought
"The attainment of a better understanding of the purposes and ideals of the people of the United States by Latin America is a problem that cannot be solved by official government action," Dr. Rowe said. "This great need, of such vital importance to the future of our country, can only be solved through a large and comprehensive program formulated and carried out by our universities and by national scientific and civic organizations."

"The greatest need of the present moment is the establishment of scholarships and fellowships in American universities for Latin American students."

"There are hundreds, yes thousands, of teachers in Latin America who are anxious to spend one or two years in the United States to become better acquainted with our educational methods. Such scholarships and fellowships, in addition to performing a great service to Latin America secure for us the best interpreters in their respective countries of the purposes and ideals of the people of the United States."

Before offering his recommendation, Dr. Rowe in a statement issued before the conference dwelt on the present attitude of the 20 Latin American nations to the United States. Certain basic characteristics, he said, are common to all of them in their feeling toward their northern neighbors.

Question Use of Power

"They are all conscious of the great economic and political power which the United States has acquired," he said, and "there is a natural and constant questioning as to the use of this power. History has taught them that no nation in the past has ever enjoyed such far-reaching power as is today enjoyed by the United States, without abusing it, and they are therefore constantly asking themselves whether the United States will prove an exception to the rule."

A century has elapsed since the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine, Dr. Rowe recalled. The continued maintenance of that doctrine by the United States, he said, has been the chief factor in the Latin American lands the apprehension of aggression.

Railroads Reach New Peak
on the Road to Prosperity

Net Operating Income for First Half of 1926
of \$494,866,776 Exceeds All Previous Figures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—Complete financial returns of the nation's railroads for the first half of 1926, just made public by the Bureau of Railway Economics, confirm earlier reports that the period was the most prosperous in their history.

The heavy business and favorable net operating income for June were shown to have raised records for the period to new high levels. The large gains in net operating results tell a story of achievement in the way of economies and efficiency of operation which railway officials regard as marking a recovery from the post-war phase in their operations.

The gross revenues for the period, according to the bureau's report, were \$3,028,560,861, amounting to nearly \$132,000,000 more than for the same period last year, or an increase of about 4.4 per cent. The net operating income was \$494,866,776, an increase of more than \$55,000,000, or 12.5 per cent over the 1925 period.

Profits of \$1,200,000,000 in Sight
According to the nominal seasonal variation of traffic the earnings for the first half of the year will contribute about 42 per cent of the year's total, and the last half, as a consequence of the heavy fall traffic is expected to contribute more than 58 per cent. If the same ratio of increase is maintained throughout 1926, which will depend largely on the crop movement, the profits should aggregate \$1,200,000,000, compared with \$1,136,000,000 for 1925, the bureau said.

The net operating income for June, which set a new record for that month, was \$107,335,954, compared with \$92,148,575 in June, 1925, a record return at that time. This represents an increase of about 16.5 per cent.

This return for June represents by average calculation the month's proportion of what could be an annual return of 6.19 per cent on the carriers' tentative valuation as of the present time and a return of 5.49 per cent on their property investment as shown by the figures on their books.

Among the regional groups of railroads, the eastern group resumed the leadership as to return on investment which was held in the last half of 1925 by the southern roads, partly as a result of the Florida citrus crop, and of Georgetown University, Washington. His practical law for a short time in Nebraska and became a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Western Roads Trail
The western roads, though trailing far behind with a return of 3.79, owing to the small profits of the northern lines, compared with 3.31 per cent in 1925, showed the largest percentage of gains of either of the two groups.

The net operating incomes of

FRANCO-GERMAN
TREATY SIGNED

Both Nations to Resume
Trade Relations on the
Broadest Possible Basis

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 6—After lengthy negotiations a commercial agreement between France and Germany has been signed in Paris. It is valid only for six months. It is a provisional convention and it is still necessary to obtain a definite arrangement. The representatives of the two countries will resume negotiations.

Meanwhile, however, the treaty is hailed as a step toward an economic Locarno.

By Wireless

BERLIN, Aug. 6—The conclusion of a Franco-German temporary commercial agreement in Paris yesterday is regarded here as a great step forward, leading the way to a Franco-German economic rapprochement.

After two years of tedious parleys the obstacles which prevented a return of normal pre-war commercial relations between Germany and France have at last been removed, it is declared here, and the hope is expressed that both nations will now resume their commercial intercourse on the broadest possible basis.

In drafting the agreement, the German commercial delegation strove to benefit those branches of German industry in which unemployment is especially great. Especially the German machine, hardware, paper, copper, optical and chemical industries will profit by the new agreement. It was impossible to come to terms with the French regarding the German textile industry.

Concessions to Silk Trade
On the other hand, Germany made far-reaching concessions to the French silk, soap, cement, hat, glove, millinery and automobile industries, lowering its importation rates or conceding them most-favored-nation rights.

Fresh vegetables and fruit may be imported into Germany practically without duty, so that German agricultural circles already declare that the commercial agreement has been concluded at the expense of the German farmer.

The only item on which the German delegation remained firm was the importation of French wines, for which only a very slight reduction in importation duties was conceded.

Class 1 roads in the three regional groups, for the half year period and for June, compared with 1925, follows: Eastern, \$264,143,673, \$234,091,059; June, \$57,776,431, \$50,146,912; increase, 15.2 per cent. Southern, \$75,554,430, \$75,340,681; June, \$12,446,735, \$11,039,036; increase, 12.8 per cent. Western, \$151,158,824, \$129,966,677; June, \$37,112,438, \$30,962,577; increase, 20 per cent.

Twenty-two Class one properties operated at a loss. Eight were in the eastern district, one in the southern and 13 in the western.

Wins National Honor

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 6—Although the strained relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia continue to cause anxiety here, no appeal has yet been made by the Bulgarian Government to the League of Nations against the alleged invasion of revolutionists from Macedonia. Nor, according to information received here, has any official complaint reached Sofia from Belgrade, or any demand for reparations asserted by the Bulgarian delegation that the frontier incidents have been greatly exaggerated.

It is pointed out that the most serious affair is not alleged to have taken place on the frontier at all but within Yugoslavia itself, so that the Bulgarian Government, which is anxious at all times to live on good terms with its neighbors, can have no responsibility for this incident. So much for the Bulgarian case, as represented unofficially at Geneva.

If the Yugoslav Government demands to cite Belgrade, which is the League of Nations against the alleged invasion of peace, the Bulgarian Government is quite prepared to accept the challenge and plead its case.

Fourteen Points for Road Safety

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—The following "14 points" of road courtesy have been compiled by a Toronto motor truck company:

"Let us drive our cars as we would have others drive theirs. Let us not pretend like Monte Cristo, that the world and all its highways are ours and ours alone. Let us not drive wildly, endangering our own lives and the lives of others; nor lag along holding up a line of cars behind us. Let us not pass another car on a curve, nor near the crest of a hill. Let us not hog parking spaces; nor speed recklessly along main highways, refusing all right-of-way to drivers from cross roads. Let us dim bright lights for approaching cars and keep to the right of the road on curves and straightaways.

"Let us always use a friendly warning hand to signal the driver behind us, applying brakes slowly and evenly, and consider the comfort of those who ride with us as well as the safety of those driving behind us. Let us always yield an inch of highway and save a fender—or a life. Let us show the greatest courtesy to railroad trains, allowing them the full right-of-way at crossings. Let us not roar along with open cinders, nor line up traffic for blocks while arguing with a police officer, nor sound the horn impatiently in traffic jams.

"Yet us not, when driving slowly, refuse to let another car pass safely ahead of us; nor try to start a race with another car. Let us not frighten pedestrians with either horn or speed lest we be walking ourselves some time. Let us make no intentional wrong turns; nor park on main traveled roads, nor crash ahead to beat another fellow at a crossing. Let us practice common dining table politeness back of the steering wheel and help save thousands of lives."

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BRITAIN MOVES
TO KEEP PEACE
IN BALKAN RAIDS

Friendly Advice Offered to
Jugoslavia and Bulgaria—
No Appeal to League

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The British Government, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understood, is using its influence both in Belgrade and Sofia in the interests of peace and has given friendly advice to both the Bulgarian and Yugoslav Governments in this direction. The recent settlement of the Greco-Bulgarian incident at Petrich is mentioned in informed circles as furnishing a good precedent for inviting the League of Nations to help in settling the present difficulty over the activities of the irregular bands on the Bulgar-Yugoslav border.

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Aug. 6.—Dr. Ninich, who went to Bled to report to King Alexander on the last attack of the Bulgarian Commando, near Kriva Palanka is returning to Belgrade today and an energetic Yugoslav note to the Bulgarians is expected to be immediately forthcoming. A complete agreement is said to exist on this question between Jugoslavia and Rumania.

By Special Cable

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Miss G. Ederle
GOING WELL IN
CHANNEL SWIM

American Girl Takes Water
at Cape Gris Nez Under
Good Conditions

By Special Cable

DOVER, Eng., Aug. 6 (AP)—Miss Gertrude Ederle, United States girl swimmer, was about seven miles off this port at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon on her attempt to conquer the English Channel. She was about two miles northwest of the East Goodwin light ship.

She had been in the water 9 1/2 hours, having begun her attempt at Cape Gris-Nez, on the French side at 7:09 a. m.

The wind, which had been kicking up a bad sea here, had moderated slightly, but a heavy rain was falling and the condition of the sea was far from favorable.

CAPE GRIS NEZ, France, Aug. 6 (AP)—Miss Gertrude Ederle, the United States swimmer, started at 7:09 o'clock this morning in an attempt to swim the English Channel. The weather conditions when she started her plunge were fine. At 5:52 a. m. Miss Ederle was swimming fast and making good progress a little to the north of a straight line across the Channel from Cape Gris Nez. The sea was smooth, the weather fairly warm, with the temperature at 61.7 degrees Fahrenheit.

At 10 o'clock the American girl was four miles north by west of Cape Gris Nez and still making good progress, although the wind at that hour had freshened, causing a slight sea way. Her position was regarded as favorable.

At 11:30 a. m. or 4th 21m. after the start, Miss Ederle was 6 1/4 miles out. The weather remained favorable.

At 1 p. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 12 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

Alien Entry in Year
to America 496,106

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6—THE alien population of the country was increased by the entry of 496,106 immigrants in the fiscal year ending June 30, the immigration bureau reports, but 20,550 others who sought admission were debarred for various reasons. The total admissions compared with 458,435 for the previous year and 879,302 for the year ended June 30, 1924.

During June 43,319 aliens were admitted, comprising 24,790 immigrants and 18,529 non-immigrants, while the excess of aliens during the month totaled 25,650. Deportations during June reached a high water mark, 1924 undesirable aliens being sent out of the country, while deportations for the year totaled 10,904.

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At 3 p. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 14 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

At 5 p. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 16 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

At 7 p. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 18 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

At 9 p. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 20 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

At 11 p. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 22 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

At 1 a. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 24 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

At 3 a. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 26 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

At 5 a. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 28 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

At 7 a. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 30 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

At 9 a. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 32 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

At 11 a. m. Miss Ederle had covered more than 34 miles, and was still swimming strongly. Weather and sea conditions were unchanged.

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Important questions before the convention and has been under consideration since it convened.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—A reiteration that every precaution was being taken to safeguard the treaty rights of American nationals in Mexico was the State Department's comment on the statement of the Knights of Columbus relating to the Mexican religious situation.

Labor Neutrality Asserted

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6 (AP)—The Baltimore Catholic Review is publishing the reply of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to a request from the paper for the federation's attitude toward the Mexican Federation of Labor and the religious difficulties in that country. The statement said that the paper probably had been supplied with "wrong information regarding the attitude of the American Federation toward the Mexican Federation of Labor," and continued in part: "Our interest in Mexico has been purely economic and industrial. We have never considered, collaborated with, or supported any organization in Mexico in dealing with any other question—religious or otherwise."

QUEBEC STARTS NEW DRY MOVE

French and English Temperance Societies Combine for Enforcement

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence)—A new chapter in the temperance movement in Quebec has been opened by an arrangement made between the English and French-speaking temperance societies for close collaboration to promote the cause during the federal elections by circulating liquor information in the province and by the election of suitable candidates who can be trusted to insist in Parliament that the Dominion Government respect the liquor laws of the provinces by refusing to issue permits to manufacture intoxicants in provinces which have prohibited open sales, and to otherwise work for the cause of temperance. This arrangement for unity of action between the French and English-speaking temperance forces is regarded as significant of the growing public feeling against the liquor traffic in the Province. Since the drastic denunciation of the liquor traffic by the heads of the Roman Catholic church in Quebec, priests have been waging a vigorous crusade for temperance all over the Province and have been collaborating with the school teachers in giving children instruction on the effects of alcoholism.

A few months ago the Grand Jury of Quebec, in a report to the Chief Justice, called attention to the growth of evils arising from the liquor traffic, and recommended that the authorities take measures to restrict the sale and consumption of intoxicants. Then a group of leading French-Canadian business men, headed by the late Sir John D. Macdonald, organized a committee to make a special study of the situation.

During the past five years the provincial Government sold \$90,000,000 worth of liquor, on which the Federal Government levied taxes amounting to \$32,000,000, or 35.5 per cent of the total sales. During the same period the provincial government made a profit of \$22,000,000, most of which, the report says, was used by the services necessary to deal with the evils created by the liquor traffic.

"The Quebec Government," the report says, "pretended that it was inaugurating a temperance movement when it monopolized the sale of hard liquors and took over the control of places where beer and wine is drunk. If it is sincere, it should abolish all buffets and taverns."

What is described as a practical program for the temperance forces is put forward as follows: "To gradually abolish the beer taverns; to prohibit all liquor advertisements; to reduce the number of permits to sell beer and wine in hotels, restaurants and groceries, and also the number of hours of sale; to refuse permits to sell beer and wine to municipalities with a population of less than 3000; to teach our people that the so-called light drinks are only less harmful than spirits; to make milk the daily national drink."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Assembly of members of Harvard Summer School, Hemenway Gymnasium, 8 to 10 p.m.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Seventy-third annual picnic and games, auspices of the Boston Caledonian Club, Caledonian Grove, Springfield, Mass. Tomorrow, all day.
Meeting of International Stewards Association, Copley Plaza, all day.
Baseball, Pittsburgh vs. Boston, National League, Braves Field, 3:15.

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COMPOSERS WIN RIGHT TO MAKE THEATERS PAY

Department of Justice Ruling Also Affects Fees for Radiocasting

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is within its rights in requiring licenses and fees from theaters, motion pictures and other places of entertainment for performance of works written by its members, according to findings of the Department of Justice which has concluded a two-year investigation of the society.

The president of the society, Gene Buck, was informed in a letter from William J. Donovan, assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of anti-trust prosecutions, that the facts submitted by complainants and defendants have shown no evidence of violation of the antitrust laws by the society's action in demanding licenses for public performances of copyrighted music.

The question of the right to require licenses from radiocasting stations has not yet been determined by the department, and a decision that phase will be held up in anticipation of action by Congress on radio control.

Society Sought Decision
No formal complaint was lodged against the society, but numerous complaints, coming into the department from time to time, led to the investigation. The society announced that it welcomed an investigation, believing that it should be definitely cleared of the charge of monopolistic control of copyrighted works, or that it should be informed if any violation of the antitrust laws was found to have been committed in order to revise its program.

The letter from Colonel Donovan, informing the Society of the decision, follows:
"Department of Justice,
"Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General,
"Washington, July 26, 1926.

"Mr. Gene Buck, president, American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 56 West Fifth Street, New York.

"Dear Sir:—
"In reply to my promise to inform you of the conclusion reached as a result of the investigation of your society for alleged violations of the Federal antitrust laws, I beg to advise you as follows:

Radio Decision Deferred
"Upon the basis of the facts submitted and ascertained, the department has decided that there is no reason to proceed against the society on account of its requiring licenses for the public performance of copyrighted music from the proprietors of motion picture houses, restaurants, hotels, dance halls and similar places where copyrighted music is played or performed for profit.

"No decision has been reached in reference to the licensing of radiocasting stations as it is deemed advisable to wait the clarification of the law regarding radio, and possible action by the legislative branch before taking a position in that feature of the case.

"Yours very truly,
"William J. Donovan, assistant to the Attorney General.

The charges on which the investigation was made were that the Society, by an arrangement for transferring of copyright claims from individual authors and composers to the Society in return for a share of royalties accruing from the licenses issued to performers, had established a virtual "closed shop" for the licensing of radio stations and theaters. "Radiocasters" claimed that they rendered valuable service to the composers by popularizing their compositions, while the composers held that the continuous and persistent radiocasting of popular songs had the opposite effect and soon destroyed their value as public entertainment.

Investigation Was Thorough
The Department of Justice assigned several investigators to the case, who examined files and correspondence in the offices of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and also carried on field investigations in several large cities to ascertain whether exorbitant fees were being charged, and whether the system was endangering the public interest or was merely giving individual composers a just share of the profits from public performances of their work given for profit.

The complaints made to the department by various radiocasting stations alleged that holders of the copyrights sometimes raised their license fees as much as 500 per cent and endeavored to establish a sliding scale of fees, based upon the popularity of the works performed. It was stated that the Department of Commerce that the ruling has no effect on its radio program, since it has been virtually stripped of control over radiocasting stations by a previous decision of the Department of Justice.

Questions!

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What is Mr. Mellon's justification of "big business"?
Why is Italy clamoring over some secret Russian documents?
What great Masonic building is to be built in London?
Does the freshman need the best teacher in college?
What is the significance of the varying colors of seaweed?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

SCHOLARSHIPS ARE ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

from Europe and, "in fact, from any other portion of the world than the United States."

Dr. Rowe added: "This is a fact of far-reaching importance and explains why every step in the development of the foreign policy of the United States is subjected in Latin America to far more searching criticism than the foreign policy of any European country."

Improved American Enterprise
Dr. Rowe stated that the general attitude of Latin-American countries toward the United States has shown steady improvement during the last 20 years. This has recently been prompted, he said, by the improvement in character of American enterprise in these countries. He added, "The United States has passed from a period of adventure to a period of permanent investment."

Hal O'Flaherty, foreign editor of the Chicago Daily News, in the conference on public opinion in world affairs, said that in all lands in which he has served as foreign correspondent he has found at least one section of the press devoting a portion of its space to art, literature, drama and world affairs.

On the other hand, he said, he has always found another section "devoted to the worst type of scandal mongering, vicious in its tastes and unfriendly in its attitude toward foreign peoples and materialistic in its outlook." In the end, he said, he believes the better type newspaper and magazine will carry the day.

Describing American relief work in Russia, Mr. O'Flaherty said that Litvinoff and other Soviet officials could not at first understand American altruistic motives and the sending of food, believing the United States either wanted industrial concessions, payment in gold or else desired to use the work for anti-Bolshevik propaganda.

Finally Convinced
Finally, they were convinced of America's benevolence, he said, the officials perhaps thought Americans "were foolish not to take the advantage that was offered."

Mr. O'Flaherty said he is not sure the Soviet will be lastingly grateful for the work done for it. However, he has no uncertainty about the Save the Children Fund in Finland. "To grown-ups," he said, "the relief work there was a matter of transient interest, but to the children it was something of grave importance. They were appreciative. Their reverence for America and the Americans was touching, and I believe, in that respect the relief work is going to have a permanent effect. In the Baltic states we will command the respect of the coming generation and I believe that we can depend upon the youngsters to take our parts when we are called 'a nation of Shylocks.'"

When President Wilson Acted
"President Wilson unofficially brought economic pressure to bear on Japan by the closing of the war and succeeded in reducing the Japanese force in Siberia from 75,000 to 25,000," Dean Frederick E. Lee of the University of Maryland, formerly assistant director of economic intelligence of the Russian Bureau War Trade Board, Inc., declared at the round table on "China and the Powers," conducted by Henry K. Norton of New York.

Within 48 hours troop trains advancing westward into the Asian continent were on their way back toward the coast, he said, after cables went sent to Tokyo and Vladivostok that shipments of rice and other necessities to Japan were being held up and that no more raw silk from Japan could be landed in the United States.

Exasperated by Japanese disregard of the agreement with the United States that the army of intervention should be limited to 100,000 troops from each of the two nations, Professor Lee said, President Wilson, acting through the War Trade Board which

he had organized and capitalized with \$5,000,000 of the emergency funds at his disposal, determined to force compliance with the agreement by means which seemed to him stronger than mere diplomatic communications.

Mr. Norton asserted that in the World War Japan's imperialists were in control. The truculence which Japan exhibited in those days, he said, brought her into several disputes with the United States.

Retirement of Japan
Since the Washington Conference, he said, Japan has retired "from every bit of territory which she gained by aggression during the time when the other powers were preoccupied with World War." However, apparent exceptions to this statement

might be made, he said, in the case of South Manchuria, where Japan has extended its lease that it won in the Russo-Japanese War to 99 years.

F. R. Eldridge, assistant registrar of the Department of Commerce, in the same discussion said Japan is singularly lacking in many raw resources, and that in Japan's great economic development the most delicate element has been the growing demand in the United States for Japan's silk. He added:

"Japan presents the anomaly of rapid industrial growth coupled with an increasingly difficult economic position. Its very economic existence depends upon a still more diligent pursuit of economy at home and the cultivation of markets abroad. These economic facts are the basis of Japan's foreign policy."

Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines of Canada, in the conference on mineral resources, said that defective organization of the British coal industry is a much more serious matter than the possible physical exhaustion of the coal fields, which by some observers has erroneously been declared to be "imminent."

F. G. Tyrone, United States Geological Survey, said anticipated increased demands for American coal forced several years ago, have not been met. He said that the improved efficiency in conversion of power, and, second, because of the use of competitive fuels.

MAINE'S GOVERNOR BACK FROM WYOMING

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 6 (AP)—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, arriving home from Wyoming, where he attended the governors' conference, of which he was re-elected president, declared that Gov. Nellie Taylor Ross of Wyoming is "the logical Democratic candidate for Vice-President, in the event that party's presidential candidate coming from the East."

His chair and pose impressed everyone who attended the conference and the governor's perspective of party, among the governors of the other states that she would add strength to the Democratic national ticket. Governor Brewster asserted, The Governor said that he would start on the campaign for the Vice-Presidency, arriving in Boston early Monday morning. ALL DAY SUNDAY AT NIAGARA FALLS. BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD. (N. Y. C. & N. H. Co., Lease)

ST. FINED \$2500 EACH
CLEVELAND, Aug. 6 (AP)—A Federal Court light of almost 2½ years duration against 45 members of the American Malleable Castings Association and 47 large malleable iron castings companies was ended here when 87 defendants appeared before Federal Judge Westenhaver, entered pleas of nolo contendere and were fined \$2500 each.

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Canadian Writers Called Pioneers in Establishing 'American Style'

Artemus Ward, Lowell, Mark Twain, Kipling and Seton Thompson Belonged to 'Schools' Founded by Dominion Writers, Says Dr. Locke, Librarian of Toronto

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 6 (Special)—Canadian literature has had an important influence on American letters, declared Dr. George H. Locke, chief librarian of Toronto, in an address at the sixth annual convention of the Canadian Authors' Association. Judge Haliburton of Nova Scotia, with his "Sam Slick Sketches," paved the way for Lowell's "Bigelow Papers," Artemus Ward's works and some of the witty sayings of Mark Twain, said Dr. Locke.

Charles G. D. Roberts was the originator of the modern animal story because his tale "They That Seek Their Meat From God" antedated both Kipling's Jungle Book and Seton Thompson's stories, Dr. Locke added. An immense amount of nature literature has been published because a Canadian had acted as pathfinder, he said. He called attention to another Canadian, Ralph Connor, whose influence was very marked in American letters. A generation ago Connor opened up a great field of western action stories and to the school which this Canadian pioneer had founded Zane Grey and hundreds of other writers belonged, Dr. Locke said.

Has Record Attendance
The convention opened with record attendance more than 400 authors from all parts of the Dominion attending. At the opening session addresses of welcome were made by Randolph Bruce, Mayor L. D. Taylor of Vancouver and Leonard S. Klinek, president of the University of British Columbia. Reports were made by the national secretary and treasurer which showed the organization to be in flourishing condition. One of the important topics of discussion was "Can Canada Support the Canadian Author," led by Arthur S. Heming and Robert Watson.

Canadian authorship has received such recognition in the past 18 years that today its home market faces the possibility of over-production of native books, the delegates were told by Prof. W. T. Allison, of the University of Manitoba, president of the association. He outlined the rise in appreciation of Canadian literature and recounted the efforts to further encourage it made by this organization of 610 Canadian authors.

"Perhaps I can best illustrate the change for the better in the literary life of this country," said Professor Allison, "by sketching briefly the career of one of our own members who on the new year upon which our organization enters today, will put up his thirtieth milestone as a novelist. It was in 1897, a generation ago, that Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, known the world over as Ralph Connor, wrote his first story, 'Black Rock.' At that time he was a young missionary preacher in the Canadian Rockies and took to fiction in order to stir up interest among the church people in the West. His modest manuscript to the two or three publishers in Toronto and to many in New York, but each and all failed to

see any popular appeal in a story about a sky pilot in a Rocky Mountain mining camp. Ultimately 'Black Rock' was published by a little Toronto group made up of Dr. Gordon's personal friends, who were no doubt as surprised as he was when it became an immediate success. In fact so large a sale was achieved in Canada, and so favorable were the reviews far and wide, that the New York publishers awoke to the fact that they had made a decided mistake in judgment. Within a year Connor had become famous. Since then he has produced a story every other year, and, as every one knows, his books have sold by the million.

Canada's Poets
"From the year 1885, when Charles G. D. Roberts published his first volume of verse, 'Orion and Other Poems,' Canada has never been without poets who have sung melodiously of her romantic past and of her glories of lake and forest and stream. Some of these poets in addition to Roberts—Bliss Carman, William Wilfred Campbell, Duncan Campbell Scott, Archibald Lampman, for example, have won international fame, but it is doubtful whether any of them ever sold more than 1000 copies of any volume of his verse in his own country. Until within recent years a Canadian publisher would not dream of issuing a book of verse unless the cost was advanced by the poet.

"About 18 years ago, however, a new day dawned for Canadian authors. Several enterprising publishing firms sprang up in Toronto, a new interest seemed to have awakened in some sections of Canada in the work of our own makers of fiction.

"The activity of the Authors' Association has made the last five years very productive in a literary way and a new interest in Canada has led to the publication of several anthologies of prose and verse. While poetry has held its own in the publishing lists, there has been a notable increase during the last five years in general works and in novels by Canadian authors. Last fall, for example, 27 Canadian novels were published, an increase of over 28 per cent over the previous year. Publishers would be apt to smile at the spectacle of an authors' association requesting them to put on the brakes, but I feel bound to say that when we consider the limited market for new books in Canada, even granting that it is much better than ever it has been before, the total number of native books published each year is altogether too large."

PLAN TO ENTERTAIN CLUB FEDERATION
Artists and Authors to Assist at Kennebunkport

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Aug. 6 (Special)—The Olympic Club of Kennebunkport will be assisted in entertaining the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs at its annual meeting here, Sept. 21-24, by other townspeople, including some of the literary personages which make the town famous.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, author, will give an author's reading from "The Encore" on evening; Abbott Graves, artist, will open his studio to the Federation members and friends; Mrs. Booth Tarkington will serve on the reception committee at the main social event of the sessions; Mrs. John J. Rogers of Lowell, Mass., a native of Saco, will be a guest of the Federation; Dr. Gordon of the Old South Church in Boston will assist in opening the convention; Arthur Gray Staples of Lewiston, author, will be an evening speaker; and summer hotels plan to keep open for the event.

Recent appointments in the Federation include Mrs. William Brewster of Dexter, a sociologist, to succeed the late Mrs. Frederick P. Abbott of Saco; and Mrs. Gertrude Dow, as chairman of the credentials committee; and Miss Rita Talbot, chairman of the housing committee.

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DETROIT

MR. MELLON VISITS PREMIER OF ITALY

Debt Agreement Reported Touched Upon

ROME, Aug. 6 (AP)—Although Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, frequently has announced that his visit to Europe is purely for the purpose of rest, the belief prevails in official circles here that before his departure from Rome important matters will be discussed by Mr. Mellon with Italian officials.

Mr. Mellon has had a talk lasting for half an hour with the Premier, Benito Mussolini. Court Voip, the Italian Minister of Finance, and Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Signor Grandi, were present. The visit of the American Secretary to the Fascist Premier and his conversation with him are declared to have been informal, but it is asserted that another meeting between Mr. Mellon and Signor Mussolini will occur within a few days, and at it the conversation will be more detailed, particularly as regards financial matters.

It is also regarded as probable that there will be a further meeting between Mr. Mellon and Court Voip, and other Italian officials, ostensibly of an unofficial character. Mr. Mellon and the Premier touched upon general conditions in Italy and in the United States during their talk. Neither Signor Mussolini nor Court Voip made any remarks or explanation concerning Italy's financial condition or aspirations, and Mr. Mellon did not ask any questions concerning these matters.

The debt settlement agreement between Italy and the United States was touched upon in a purely historical fashion. The conversation otherwise ranged from the weather to general remarks concerning political conditions and the Fascist regime.

The Italian Government is to give an official dinner to the American Secretary while he is in Rome.

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FRENCH HASTEN RATIFICATION OF DEBT ACCORD

Government May Ask Parliament to Ratify Agreements Before Vacation

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Government may yet decide to ask Parliament to ratify the accords with Washington and London before vacation. Such is the somewhat unexpected news which comes from an authoritative quarter. The ministers have changed their opinion several times and Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, after hesitation, appears convinced by the arguments of Aristide Briand and M. Bokanowski who desire to obtain an early settlement of the vexed question. It is not until Monday that the matter will be officially considered, but certainly the prospects of indorsement are brighter.

If M. Poincaré represents to the Chamber the absolute need of a favorable vote the deputies will undoubtedly acquiesce. A careful study of the situation seems to show that the program of monetary restoration cannot be realized without a debt settlement. It is said that firm promises of financial help with tempting conditions have been made by London, Amsterdam and New York, but it is contingent on approval of the Béranger and Caillaux conventions.

M. Poincaré has proceeded from measure to measure with unexampled speed, and it is better that all the problems be now faced. Yesterday the Chamber passed at a single afternoon's sitting the project of a sinking fund and commercialization of the tobacco monopoly by 420 votes against 140, and in a single night sitting an authorization to enter into agreements with the Banque de France, which will purchase gold values by 365 votes against 181.

There is little advantage in postponement. The proposal to send André Tardieu to Washington has not been dropped, but if such a visit is ever arranged it would have reference merely to reservations. It is useless to disguise that the debt question is peculiarly delicate and the Béranger accord extremely unpopular. It is certain that a final solution of the problem will not be obtained, whatever parliamentary action is now taken. It is announced that Henry Béranger will sail to resume his post Saturday.

Not to Approve Loans Unless Debt Is Ratified

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Rumors that a large loan to France is under consideration by the Morgan banking interests brought from the Treasury officials a reiteration of the Treasury declaration of a year ago against any loans from American sources prior to ratification of a satisfactory debt agreement with the United States, as an essential first step by France for putting its financial house in order.

Garrard B. Winston, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, declared emphatically that there has been no change in the Treasury policy of withholding approval for foreign loans to countries which have not yet ratified agreements for funding their debts to the United States. At the same time he pointed out that French opinion is apparently veering around to the view expressed in the recent report of the special committee of French finance experts, which recommended foreign loans to assist in stabilizing the franc. If France ratifies the Mellon-Béranger debt pact, the way will be clear for any loan which the Morgan interests or other private bankers may make to the French Government, and officials here will look favorably upon such action, it was indicated.

Officials are unwilling to comment on the possibility of revision of the Mellon-Béranger pact. Mr. Winston explained that the American Debt Funding Commission has no authority to consider possible changes which the French might suggest. The only method by which the terms could be changed would be for the Senate to introduce amendments when the bill comes up for a vote. If the French Parliament should change some of its terms, negotiations might have to be carried on through the State Department in order to come to an agreement.

NOT TO REPORT YET ON SOUTHERN LANDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Reclamation of southern swamps and cut-over land will await the accumulation of further data, Dr. Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation, has informed those throughout the South interested in the subject.

An appropriation of \$15,000 was made by Congress to cover a co-

operative investigation of the possibility of reclamation and agricultural development and information has been sought on location of tracts of from 10,000 to 30,000 acres capable of being developed to support from 100 to 200 families.

This is explained as in line with the policy of the Government not to undertake extensive reclamation projects in any part of the country until there is evidence that they are needed and that the land can be utilized profitably.

GENEVA DRAWS UP ARMS LISTS

Experts Restrict Defensive Armaments to a Comparatively Small Number

By HUGH F. SPENDER

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 6.—Three experts, Colonel McNeede for Great Britain, Commandant Lucien de France, and General Marinis for Italy, met in one of the committee rooms of the League of Nations yesterday to see if they could disentangle the knot into which the experts of the chief military commission had tied themselves in trying to solve the problem of distinguishing between offensive and defensive armaments. A long discussion on this question hardly seems worth the time devoted to it, for the difference between offensive and defensive armaments does not appear to matter very much.

But the French considered it did, their aim being to include as many armaments as possible in the defensive list. Their object in doing so is, of course, obvious, but if the French arguments had prevailed that submarine for instance were to be considered as a defensive weapon this might have created a new startling situation as regards the problem of the limitation of naval armament.

The British view that such a proposal was inadmissible finally carried the day and the French expert in the end agreed to limit the list of defensive armaments to a comparatively small number.

The plenary subcommittee met again in the afternoon to receive the report of the three experts and the vexed problem of what constitutes the difference between offensive and defensive armaments may now be considered settled.

The ground is, therefore, clear for a discussion of question 6, which deals with the problem of a reduction in military aircraft and whether it is practical to arrive at a computation of the value of civil aircraft in estimating the air strength of a country. This is likely to lead to the most important debate.

ADDITION IS MADE TO BUFFALO PARK

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence).—The great hay meadows of the Athabasca delta comprising a territory approximately 75 miles north and south and from 50 to 60 miles east and west, has been added to the 10,000 square mile area of the Woods Buffalo park on the Slave River. This addition to the reserve will assure the necessary supply of heavily grazed range for summer use for the great herds of the woods buffalo, and of the plains buffalo which are being shipped north to this territory.

The buffaloes migrate southward in the summer months to the wide tracts of the hay lands in the Athabasca delta and in the winter return to the heavily timbered portion of the park for shelter in the cold months.

FAMOUS BAND PLAYS WITH BOY MUSICIANS

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence).—During the recent visit of the Coldstream Guards Band in Edmonton a precedent was broken when they held a massed band concert with the Newsboys' Band of this city.

This was a unique compliment paid by the famous British band to the newsboys' organization which, in 1924, played at Wembley.

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If you want a belt that's built for comfort, for it's a "LIVE LEATHER" belt, we will gladly send you one direct from the manufacturer.

Money back if you want it.

A note appears from Headquarters and Department Store everywhere that is interested in buying "Live Leather" belts (including September) and in its metropolitan newspapers (now).

Write to: L. B. WALKER, PRODUCTS, INC., 115 W. 14th St., Cambridge, Mass.

"Live" Leather Belt

GENUINE LEATHER

Drys Urged to United Action In Fall Election Campaigns

Defeat of Senator Wadsworth Called the Main Object at Round Lake Citizenship Conference

By a Staff Correspondent

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A plea to dry throughout the United States to lay aside organization differences and unite behind a concerted program for dry candidates in the elections this fall will be issued from the second annual Round Lake Citizenship Conference, in session here.

Generally the conference is interested in arousing the citizens of the nation to defend the prohibition amendment and to defeat wet aspirants for political office. Specifically the men and women meeting here are formulating a dry line of action for New York State with the hope of preventing the re-election of James W. Wadsworth (R.), United States Senator from New York.

Ignore the state prohibition referendum and vote "No" on Senator Wadsworth, is the message which the conference will send up into the dry strongholds of Genesee, Chautauqua

will make the keynote speech of his campaign on Sunday afternoon. This little town with a winter population of some 2000 persons is augmented during the summer season by about 4000 vacationists coming mainly from New York City, Brooklyn, Albany and Troy. A number of them found their way through the shaded streets to the big open air auditorium where the conference was opened by the dean, the Rev. James A. Perry of Plattsburgh.

"We have need for concerted action by all the reform organizations and the officials sponsoring this movement that there may be one plan of campaign for all who are sympathetic toward this movement," he said. "Confusion among the friends of prohibition spells success for the friends of nullification. Let there be organized volunteer workers in every county and in every center of population within the country—clubs or societies whose business it is to see that our victory for which we and our fathers and our mothers labored and sacrificed throughout a century be not in its hour of crisis snatched from us by our enemies."

"This concerted volunteer activity should be so systematized that every one in doubt about prohibition shall be reached and made to see that we are able even in this coming campaign to achieve a complete victory."

Youth Will Answer

An answer to the slander that youth is debauched under prohibition will be made by the young people of Round Lake during the conference, Mr. Perry promised, and he called upon the "voters of tomorrow" to "form one solid wall of opposition against the return of the licensed beverage liquor traffic." He asserted that church people in opposing the liquor traffic are not in party politics or denominational or creed politics, "but in politics on an ethical issue purely and solely."

Mr. Perry attacked so-called "wet citizens" for violations of the law, "selective anarchists," he called them, and asserted that "they give unfortunate precedent to all others who follow in the general trend, and wish to select some other law to violate."

He declared that if the argument of personal liberty is to prevail, that he who wants hard liquor is as much entitled to consideration as he who wants light wines and beers. Modification in favor of light wines and beers would still be prohibition to the "hard drinker," he pointed out.

He answered the assertion that as much intoxicating liquor is sold under prohibition as is sold by saying: "If this were true, the manufacturer and every retailer of these beverages would have been ruined long ago because he would have sold two or three times as much as he now does in former days by violation of the law."

Those at the conference are opposed to wasting time and effort on the state prohibition referendum, they say, because the vote is not a direct declaration on modification of prohibition, but instead calls for Congress to let each State determine for itself what is intoxicating liquor.

"Abundant," "destructive," "democratic government," are the terms applied to the referendum by members of the Anti-Saloon League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Women's Committee for Law Enforcement, attending the conference.

To Defeat Senator Wadsworth

On the other hand, the dries say they consider it necessary to defeat Senator Wadsworth in order to show all officeholders in every state that citizens are prepared to put the moral issue of law enforcement above that of party politics.

Added interest is given to the conference here by the fact that former State Senator Franklin W. Crisman, independent Republican candidate opposing Senator Wadsworth.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

TORONTO

1926 Dates—Aug. 28—Sept. 11

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A whole nation on view—Acres of displays from factory and mine, field, forest and stream, studio and home—A hundred exhibitions in one—Art Exhibit by the World's Masters—Every amusement device known to the ingenuity of man—Education and wholesome recreation on a tremendous scale.

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Famous British Coldstream Guards and two score other bands—One mile of beautiful waterfront. Overnight by train or two days by motor from anywhere in Middle and Eastern States.

Write for illustrated booklet to John G. Kent, Managing Director, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 2.

Toronto is on the Paved Main Street of America

the fact that his beverages sell for many times as much as they formerly did, and they do not have to pay the high license. Yet, everyone knows that the brewer and the distiller wish a return to the license system."

Women are natural reformers, asserted Mrs. Mary Gray Brewer, superintendent of the organization department of the Anti-Saloon League of New York State. They will work to hold prohibition as they worked to get it, she said.



MRS. MARY GRAY BREWER
Organizer for New York State Anti-Saloon League and Speaker at the Round Lake Citizenship Conference.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS TO EXPAND

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Officials of the Canadian farmers' wheat pools will visit Australia, Argentina and China and Japan within the next few months in connection with business arising out of the pools' operations.

C. H. Burnett, president of the Manitoba pool, H. W. Wood, president of the Alberta pool, and other officials, will visit Australia, where they will discuss with the Australian producers the matter of organizing an international pool. This matter was broached first at the International Wheat Growers' Conference held last winter at St. Paul, Minn. From Australia, they will go to the Orient and look into the matter of supplying Japan and China with pool wheat.

W. J. Jackman, director of the Alberta pool, is to go to Argentina, where he will study the prospects of organizing a wheat pool, and also endeavor to effect an arrangement whereby reliable reports as to Argentinean crop conditions can be obtained in Canada.

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JURISTS ARGUE FOR END TO WAR

Conference in Vienna Seeks to Establish Rule of Law Throughout World

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—"There is a line 3000 miles long between the United States and Canada without a gun or a fort," said J. A. Barratt, representing the United States at the opening of the International Law Conference at the Imperial Palace yesterday. "Why," he asked, "can't you do that in the continent of Europe?"

The conference is notable, because on the twelfth anniversary of the outbreak of the war the jurists of all the belligerent and neutral nations are meeting for the first time since the peace treaty in the capital of one of the former central European empires, working for the ideal of the rule of law throughout the world.

Lord Phillimore, for Great Britain, who hopes to go to Washington next year to the conference of the Institute of International Law, emphasized the need for persevering in the task of securing a peaceful settlement of international disputes, despite the war setback. The association was not altogether successful, nor altogether failed. It had sown the seed of the League of Nations.

The Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Ramek, and the president of the German Supreme Court, Dr. Simons, struck the same note. Dr. Seitz, the first President of Austria, said: "We shall never again resort to arms; we will invoke justice."

Herr Magy, a Hungarian Minister, who, when Minister of Justice, learned English in one year, spoke in fluent English in the same sense.

Dr. Hugh Bellot, secretary-general of the association, stated that the next conference will not be in Washington in 1928 as proposed, because the International Law Institute is meeting there in 1927.

The conference adopted as a fundamental the freedom of the seas. The subject of a territorial water limit had not yet been defined, and special rules for islands, gulfs and bays.

TELEPHONE CASE RE-FILED

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6 (Special).—Quo warranto proceedings against

the Michigan Bell Telephone Company have been re-filed in the Michigan Supreme Court by Andrew B. Dougherty, state Attorney-General.

In the new procedure it is contended by the State that the Michigan Bell is not actually a going corporation but an instrument through which the American Telephone & Telegraph Company enters into Michigan and operates without authority and in defiance of regulation by the state utilities commission. The state anti-trust act also is invoked in this case.

PRESIDENT TURNS TO DUTIES ON FARM

Wields Hoe and Does Odd Jobs at Plymouth

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 6 (AP).—Cares of the farm are occupying President Coolidge.

Here for a visit of a few days at the Coolidge homestead and farm of 275 acres for the first time in many months, he turned his attention yesterday to the condition of the place and all through the day worked at odd jobs.

Mr. Coolidge frequently took up a saw, an axe, a sledge hammer or a crowbar and repaired places that close inspection revealed needed attention.

The fence caught his eye at one time, and with the aid of a crowbar and sledge hammer he pulled out a decayed post and set another in its place. Again he entered the woodshed with an axe and cut wood for mending a weak spot about the house. At yet another time he went into the orchard and with a long saw cut off a huge limb of an apple tree which had outlived its useful age.

Then he went into the garden with a hoe and attacked weeds for an hour.

POLICE SEIZE FOUR STILL

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Within a period of less than a week, Dominion Government inland revenue officers co-operating with city and provincial police, seized four large stills and a large quantity of mash in various parts of Winnipeg and district. Four men and a woman were taken into custody by the police in connection with the raids, but in one case the inhabitants of the house escaped.

Museum Has Exhibit for Holiday Crowds

Visitors at Chicago Municipal Pier Learn and Wonder at Things Told and Seen

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO.—For the benefit of the throngs that visit the municipal pier here, the N. W. Harris public school extension of Field Museum of Natural History has placed a unique educational exhibit on the pier. The story of the honey bee is illustrated in one glass case suspended on a wall, a caption stating that the bee is responsible for production of \$75,000,000 worth of honey in the United States annually.

Another exhibit shows, step by step, how artificial silk is made from wood, a process discovered about 40 years ago by a Frenchman. Birds, flowers, useful minerals, how buttons are made, and how coal is mined are illustrated in other cases.

There is also an art gallery on this pier where at present more than 100 oil paintings, many loaned by the Commission for the Encouragement of Local Art, are viewed daily by thousands.

With opening of lake navigation this summer practically all passenger steamers moving in and out of Chicago obtained docking space at this pier.

CANADA'S IMPORTS GAIN

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 6 (AP).—Canada imported nearly twice as much from the United States in June as it exported to that country. Imports totaled \$42,085,523, of which \$25,406,000 were free goods. Exports were \$37,329,512.

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AMERICA FACES SECURE FUTURE SAYS ECONOMIST

Needs Only to Continue Its
Present Policy, in Opin-
ion of Harvard Man

Coupled with high standards of living and resourceful methods of production, the present prosperity of the United States can be made to continue indefinitely, without any apprehension of a future depression of the Nation or its industries, said Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, professor of economics at Harvard University and author of "The Conservation of Human Resources" and other books on economics, in a lecture before the university summer school last night analyzing economic theories on population.

"If the United States will continue to maintain its liberal institutions, its encouragement of intelligence, its equality of opportunity, and its liberality of wages, these things will contribute to the maintenance of a high standard of living, and this high standard of living will prevent the Nation from ever becoming over-populated," said Professor Carver. He predicted this upon the economist's definition of "standard of living." This, he explained, consists not merely of a statistical account of what goods the average person or family possesses, but of what income, education, savings, or goods the average persons will insist upon having before they will marry, establish homes, and rear families.

Applies Only to Intelligent People
"It is important to understand," he added, "that the standard of living is only effective in controlling population among classes or nations of people which are intelligent and orderly in their future and in the planning of their lives."

After outlining also how the additions to cultivated acreage of land and the expansion of commerce might provide, and, in fact, have provided, for great increases in population of the more progressive countries, the Harvard economist noted that little additional land has been brought into cultivation in the United States during the last few years, but denied emphatically that the population of America is anywhere near its limit of food supply.

"Agricultural economists agree," he said, and Professor Carver is one of the foremost of these, since he has been an adviser to the United States Department of Agriculture, "that the only problem in the next century in the United States is going to be to find buyers for the foodstuffs which we are able to grow. When we do outgrow that situation, if we ever do, we can depend upon increased prices to bring forth agricultural inventions which will increase the productivity of our land and our labor correspondingly with increased needs."

One Food-Producing Development
He remarked pointedly, however, that this is a problem for the agricultural inventor, not merely a problem of putting more work upon the same acres. He observed also that until now all agricultural inventions have been designed to enable men to bring more acres of land under cultivation, and not, except for the development of chemical fertilizer, to increase the food-producing capacities of the individual acre.

"The object in agricultural advancement is not alone to increase the production per acre, but, far more important, to increase the production per man. Professor Carver said, 'Intensive agriculture means poverty to the workers. The production per man is small. The reason we in America pay higher wages than do the European countries which boast of high yields per acre is that we produce food in proportion to the number of persons employed.'"

Turning to another phase of the population question, Professor Carver observed that there is such a thing as occupational over-population as well as the more conjectural matter of territorial over-population. This he termed the congestion of certain industries, vocations, or professions, and said that it is less easy of treatment than the mere congestion of some metropolitan or national areas.

Example of the Red Carrier

"For example, if in some community there should be more hod carriers than there were mansions to work with, there would be to the hod carriers all the uncomfortable effects which would result from over-population of the world at large. In other words, there would be over-population of the trade of hod carrying."

"One or two decades ago there was an over-population of farmers in the western United States. Today there is an over-population of coal miners, with the result that employment for any one coal miner is unsteady and exists only for a portion of the year. Unemployment in the older countries is the result of over-population of occupations. It is frequently a question of laborers, frequently a question of executives and entrepreneurs, the creators of employment. That is exactly the situation in Europe today."

The solutions exist for this occupational over-population. One is to thin out the ranks of the over-populated trade. The other is to wait until population in general has increased to the point where it can absorb the product of the once over-populated trade. In this way an increase of population in some vocations may relieve the congestion in another although not reducing the numbers in the other trade.

"If England could, for example, import or train 10,000 Henry Ford executives, such business executives could be obtained or trained, that country would add 10,000 to its total population but would solve its occupational over-population, or unemployment, for these executives would provide jobs for many thousands more."

SEES QUINCY NATIONALITY

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 6.—Charles A. Ross, president of the Quincy City Council, is a candidate for mayor. Mr. Ross yesterday became the third announced candidate for the place. Formerly, Mr. Ross, president of the Old Colony Laundry Company, and Joseph L. Whiton, a former mayor, having entered the field several days since.

MILK PRODUCERS PROTEST RAIL RATES

Assert Rise Planned Before
Inquiry Was Made

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP).—Testimony that the Boston & Maine Railroad decided on a 20 per cent increase in milk transportation rates four months before starting an investigation to see of the advance was justified was presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday.

Richard Patten, managing director of the New England Milk Producers Association, representing the dairy interests opposed to the increase asked by four New England railroads, declared that Gerrit P. Rice, president of the Boston & Maine, told him in December that "we are going to raise milk transportation rates 20 per cent, if possible." Mr. Patten pointed out that the road's cost investigation of the situation was not started until several months afterward.

ACREAGE CUT SHOWN ON SEED POTATOES

Strong Market Forecast for
Nation's Crop

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 6 (AP).—Reports from inspectors in four eastern states and three maritime provinces indicate a marked decrease in acreage of certified seed potatoes, the New England crop reporting service announces. It was estimated that the acreage would be 72 per cent of last year's.

The states and provinces covered by the report were Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The total acreage entered in this area was given as 25,163, as compared to 32,284 last year and 43,294 in 1924, the peak year. Maine has 49 per cent of the total this year. With the exception of Prince Edward Island, which increased its seed potato acreage 10 per cent over last year, decreases were reported by all the other states and provinces covered by the report. The largest reduction was in the Green Mountain region, which shows only 56 per cent of last year's acreage. The crop was planted later but has grown well in most places. The present outlook for the main United States potato crop forecasts a strong market, the report said.

PLANS BRAILLE PRINT OF 'JUST MAINE FOLKS'

AUBURN, Me., Aug. 6 (Special).—The Maine Braille Club, which will hold its summer meeting at Good Will School at Hinckley, Aug. 11, will hear the report, this week, that one of its members, Miss Jennie L. Pratt of Auburn, has been assigned to a year's task in transcribing in Braille the volume "Just Maine Folks," which was the last book published by the club. This will form eight volumes in Braille. Miss Pratt is a certified Brailleist for the American Red Cross in cooperation with the Library of Congress, and the value of volunteer service in hand-punched books is highly appreciated by the authorities at Washington, D. C., because they are a boon to those who apply for their use through the special Braille department of the Library of Congress which now includes more than 300 volumes, machine-made books being very expensive.

QUINCY MALL APPROVED

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 6.—The Quincy Chamber of Commerce committee on the proposed exposition hall has reported favorably on a structure to cost \$75,000, in which fairs and exhibitions could be held with a seating capacity for 500 persons. The committee recommended the placing of the building on a site in Scamell Street, known as Scamell's Field.

Historic Houses of Deerfield To Be Opened for Public View

Hostesses of 15 Original Dwellings Will Wear Period
Costumes to Impart to Summer Visitors Something of
the Beauty and Romance of Colonial Times

DEERFIELD, Mass., Aug. 6 (Special).—Fifteen of the important historic houses here, which hold the richest memorabilia of Deerfield's early American association, will be opened Tuesday by their hostesses in period costumes to impart to the summer visitors something of the beauty and romance of colonial times. The large, gambrel roof house known as the Stebbins House was built in 1774 by Joseph Stebbins. The building is in a remarkable state of preservation, the timbers and masonry evidently as sound today as the day they were set in place. Two immense brick chimneys provide for seven fireplaces in the house proper. The house contains some beautiful old furniture, notably some fine examples of Duncan Phyfe.

The Billings house, which was probably built about 1740, was first occupied by Dr. Thomas Williams, founder of Williams College. The old house was built in 1740. The building is in a remarkable state of preservation, the timbers and masonry evidently as sound today as the day they were set in place. Two immense brick chimneys provide for seven fireplaces in the house proper. The house contains some beautiful old furniture, notably some fine examples of Duncan Phyfe.

When the World's Youth Held a Parliament of Nations



Dutch Boys Playing and Singing Their National Folk Songs at the Boy Scouts' World Jamboree at Copenhagen in 1924.

WORLD'S BOYS PROMOTE PEACE THROUGH EXCHANGING LETTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

next and so on, that the boys of one nation might meet boys of other nations, because while it is current pleasure to say that "it takes all kinds to make a world," boys are really very alike the world over.

Boys are very quick to discover among themselves, if they have the traditional "half a chance," the key characteristics which exist among boys, whatever their country, and which fix their ideas and ideals as intrinsically similar. Dr. Knudsen felt that if this fundamental similarity could be made apparent to many boys of many nations an international solidarity of youth would gradually become established which would have its vital effect on the moral and social development of boyhood throughout the world.

To this end, then, when he had gone on his journey from New York to Copenhagen by way of Siam, it came to him that there was a way to make it possible for boys throughout the world to become acquainted with each other—through correspondence in as great volume as they desired. Patently they could not all meet. Great meetings had been and still were possible, to be sure, was there not the now famous World Jamboree held in Copenhagen in 1924 at which 5000 boys of 34 countries, Asiatics, Australians, Americans, Europeans, all races met and lived together for a period of study and recreation under conditions of ready understanding which amazed their adults, inclined to be prejudiced?

Then he began to develop the lines of "My Friend Abroad" as a simple and natural plan, to be fostered by happy co-operation by organizations and individuals. Foreign ambassadors now have their share in it, assisting not only in the collections of the lists of names and addresses of boys of all races, all tongues and religions, which are published and from which boys in the United States select their prospective correspondents, but in certain arrangements of prizes for the contest which is now a part of the preliminary foundation of the plan.

Dr. Knudsen kept well in mind, when he envisioned "My Friend Abroad," that the opportunity for such international acquaintanceship and sympathy fostered by such organizations as the Boy Scouts. "Our practical plan was to publish names, ages, addresses of boys. These represent 64 countries thus far. All these boys have definitely expressed a desire to hear from and correspond with American boys and have agreed in their own letters, to tell of their school, their home, their vacations, in fact to attempt to establish a clear picture, in boy language of their own everyday cycle of life. I made a promise for 'My Friend Abroad.' It is 'If you understand the other fellow you respect the other fellow. In fact, you respect him you may like him.'"

Ambassadors helped us to gather our lists. Educational authorities have assisted in the same way. Legations, consuls, various educational foundations such as the Netherlands-American Foundation and the Scouting-American Foundation and the English-Speaking Union helped us. The Open Road, that magazine for boys which seemed a peculiarly happy agency for the distribution of the lists, offered to co-operate in giving us space for the monthly printing of the names from which its readers would select one or two, as they chose, and begin the correspondence on whatever topic so long as it was their own activities, which would undoubtedly make for a new feeling of understanding between the writers.

"It is a significant fact that, in the vast representation of countries and nationalities, 80 per cent of the boys whose names have been supplied handle English, so that the Tower of Babel dilemma which some of our adult coworkers thought might appear as a complication, can scarcely be said to exist. "But I need not tell you that boys are very apt to find something distinctly interesting in letters, for instance, written in English by a boy of Chinese parents, of Muhammadan religion, living in Java, attending a Dutch school, taught by a Christian teacher. Such admixtures of international factors in a single correspondence are an everyday occurrence in the weaving of the 'My Friend Abroad' pattern, not the exception to the rule. "My Friend Abroad" has been going on now for a half year. During that time we have published names of boys in Denmark, Hungary, Switzerland, Germany, China, Egypt, Sweden, Panama, Paraguay, Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Bengal.

DRY LAW FORMS NEW YORK ISSUE

Mr. Cristman for Volstead
Act but Mr. Wadsworth
Calls It "Sumptuary"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The fall political campaign in New York State, in which the dry forces will make their most concerted effort to carry into office men who will declare themselves wholeheartedly for prohibition enforcement, begins this week. James W. Wadsworth, United States senator, candidate in success himself for the Republican nomination, is already in the field with a campaign speech and Franklin W. Cristman, nominee of the dry forces to oppose him, is to speak at the Citizenship Conference at Round Lake.

Senator Wadsworth's opening address, made at a dinner tendered him by the Republican Business Men, Inc., was mainly an attack on prohibition, calling the Volstead law "sumptuary," and making a demand for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. He referred briefly to some of the other issues before the country, endorsing the international debt agreements and commending the administration of President Coolidge, but devoted himself mainly to an argument that national prohibition was not in keeping with the general tenor of the Constitution.

Sharp issue with his views is expected to be taken by Mr. Cristman, who, while a Republican and endorsing the policies of President Coolidge, according to expressions of his views, considers that the most vital need before the State is an honest effort to enforce the law by men in sympathy with it.

The search for an outstanding Democrat to receive the party's nomination for United States Senator has not yet brought to light a candidate for whom there is any wide agreement. Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, and member of the committee that drafted the campaign for Governor, has been prominently discussed and has been suggested by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the women's division of the Democratic State Committee, as the most likely candidate the party could name.

The campaign for Governor has brought out Charles Manierre of New York as the Prohibition Party's candidate, but the choice of the two older parties as to whom the leaders of each can most easily unite on at their respective conventions is being kept open by the indecision of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, as to whether he will run again on the Democratic ticket.

THREE WOMEN AMONG NOMINATION SEEKERS

Nomination papers for three women have been filed at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the September primaries. The women candidates are: Esther S. Lynch of Holyoke, for the Republican nomination for the State Senate from the second Hampden district; Margaret E. Geary of Woburn, for Democratic nomination, for State Senate from the sixth Middlesex district; and Mary Matthews, for Democratic nomination for the Governor's council from Boston.

Storace, a national organization, papers are being received daily at the State House, including those for Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State.

"JUBILEE YEAR PICNIC" OF CALEDONIAN CLUB

Scotch folk and their descendants from all parts of New England will attend the Caledonian Club's annual picnic and games tomorrow at Caledonian Grove, Spring Street, West Roxbury. This year's annual picnic of the Scotch Club, known as the "Jubilee Year Picnic," and the fact that for 75 years previously the organization has celebrated similar outings is to be made much of.

COURT HEARING GIVEN SUFFOLK DISTRICTING

Judge Henry K. Braley of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court will give a hearing next Wednesday to the petition of Harold A. J. Oppenheim of Brighton, candidate for the House of Representatives, who has asked for a writ of mandamus against the proposed districting of Suffolk County state representative districts.

Mr. Oppenheim, an attorney, declares that the duty of the commissions required their recommending two representatives from his district instead of one as reported.

Charles S. Smith of Lincoln, senior member of Governor Fuller's Council, has filed papers making him a candidate for the Republican nomination for his present position. Because of changes made in the district lines by the last Legislature, Councilor Smith will be a candidate in the third councilor district, instead of the fifth, which he now represents. The new district includes the cities of Cambridge, Haverhill, Newton, and Waltham, Wards 4, 5, 21, and 22 of Boston, and the following towns: Acton, Belmont, Boston, Brookline, Concord, Framingham, Hudson, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow, Sudbury, Watertown, Weymouth, and Weston.

Members of the Republican League of Ward 4, at a meeting last night, voted to endorse the candidacies of Charles G. Keene for district attorney of Suffolk County and Mr. Smith for the Governor's Council.

PAVING CONTRACTS GIVEN

Mayor Nichols yesterday approved several street paving contracts, two being for \$74,157, to the Bernard G. Grant Company. For repaving Adams Street, Dorchester, from Park to King Streets, with recut granite blocks, Matthew F. Gaddis received the contract, while Henry F. Malloy received contracts totaling \$23,866 for paving streets in Roxbury with bitulithic.

EVENING FEATURES

FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 6
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
CNR, Boston, N. B. (112 Meters)
9 p. m.—Domestic Department of Agriculture radio series studio program: organ recital by Prof. Hiram Hall and assisting artists. 11—Our own orchestra.

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME
WNAAC, Boston, Mass. (485 Meters)
8 p. m.—Shirley, Colonial dance. 9:20—Vocal and piano selections by "Jimmie" Gallagher. 9:30—News. 9:45—The Day in Florida. 10:15—To the point of view. 10:30—Children's program. 10:45—Shirley's Colonial dinner dance. 11—Shirley's Colonial dinner dance. 11:15—Weather. 11:30—Haskell and news. 11:45—Weather. 12—What's Going on Tonight. 1:15—Victor's Band of New York. 1:30—Variety program by artists. 1:45—Victor's Band. 2—Program arranged by Stella Robinson. 2:30—Joseph Heller, violinist. Martha Natchel, pianist, and accompanist. 10:30—News. 10:45—Ray Stewart and his orchestra.

WREI, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—George Joy and his orchestra in popular songs. 9:15—Phillips and his orchestra. 9:45—Stock market and business news. 10:15—News and baseball scores. 10:30—Hiram and the Daily Mail. 10:45—Raymond Holladay, violinist. 11—Hiram's account. 11:15—Margaret E. Geary of Woburn, for Democratic nomination, for State Senate from the sixth Middlesex district; and Mary Matthews, for Democratic nomination for the Governor's council from Boston.

WREI, Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Marketers. 9:15—Loretta Egan. 9:30—Shirley's Colonial dinner dance. 10:30—Shirley's Colonial dinner dance. 10:45—Ray Stewart and his orchestra. 11—Shirley's Colonial dinner dance. 11:15—Weather. 11:30—Haskell and news. 11:45—Weather. 12—What's Going on Tonight. 1:15—Victor's Band of New York. 1:30—Variety program by artists. 1:45—Victor's Band. 2—Program arranged by Stella Robinson. 2:30—Joseph Heller, violinist. Martha Natchel, pianist, and accompanist. 10:30—News. 10:45—Ray Stewart and his orchestra.

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CHEAP FERTILIZER URGED BY FARMERS

Mr. Felker Would Put Muscle
Shoals Plant to Work

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 6 (Special).—Andrew L. Felker, commissioner of agriculture for New Hampshire, speaking before several hundred farm bureau and grange members at Gov. John G. Winant's farm, sounded the call for New Hampshire farmers to get behind a concerted New England drive for Congress to put the big Muscle Shoals plant to work turning out low-priced fertilizer for the farmers.

"Let every farmer and farm organization in this State get busy," he urged, "and through petitions or otherwise get before the law makers at Washington the determination of New Hampshire to have Muscle Shoals for agriculture."

The commissioner's talk was a part of the program staged jointly by Merrimack County Pomona Grange and the Merrimack County farm bureau on the occasion of the annual field day and outing. Between 1000 and 1500 people attended.

WORLD'S ALLIANCE ELECTS PRESIDENT

Dr. John R. Mott Now Heads
International Y. M. C. A.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the American Young Men's Christian Association, was elected president of the World's Alliance, representing the Y. M. C. A. in 52 countries, at the nineteenth world's conference of the association held in Helsinki, Finland, a cable to the National Council here announced.

Previous reports carried the news that Dr. Mott had been chosen to preside over the present conference, a statement from the National Council said, but did not make clear that

he was also chosen to be head of the whole international organization. Dr. Mott, as president of the World's Alliance, will be the actual executive head and have general charge of formulating the organization's policies. The World's Alliance and its administrative body, the World's Council, have their headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

BOSTON ELEVATED INCOME
Boston Elevated reports to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities for the quarter ended June 30, net income of \$122,389, compared with net of \$24,215 in the similar quarter of 1925. Net income for the first six months of 1926 was \$237,464, compared with \$242,712 in the first six months of 1925.

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MAINE SEEKING APPLE MARKETS

McIntosh Pool Formed to
Care for Production of
Famous Variety

MONMOUTH, Me., Aug. 6 (Special).—As the outcome of a meeting of delegates representing the Maine Fruit Growers Exchange, the State Department of Agriculture, and a group of prominent fruit growers specializing in the production of McIntosh Red apples, recently held at the State experimental farm, Hiram, a committee has been appointed to represent the McIntosh pool, which has been formed to look into new markets for this popular Maine-grown apple.

The committee consists of W. J. Ricker of Turner; W. G. Conant, Hiram; R. K. Gardner, Orono; Professor Merchant, Orono; W. G. Hutton, Portland; F. H. Robie, Portland; George G. Young, and W. H. Conant, Buckfield.

The committee will hold a meeting at Auburn on Aug. 12 at which time they will confer with T. F. Cochran of New York, a commission man who is familiar with the New York market conditions, as to the possibility of later developing a favorable outlet in that State for Maine-grown McIntosh Red apples.

The growing popularity of this apple in Maine has resulted in a great increase in the amount of this fruit annually produced, and it now becomes imperative to seek broader channels of distribution, for in the next two or three years the volume of production of this apple will undoubtedly be at least trebled. Local markets will then be unable to absorb the fruit at satisfactory prices, and the McIntosh pool has been organized to determine the best method of disposing of the surplus to increase in the crop in a systematic manner.

This fall a number of carloads of this fruit will be sent to New York a carload at a time, to find out the extent of the demand for McIntosh Reds produced in Maine.

ORDER PAY STOPPED TO CAMBRIDGE MAN

Payson Dana, State Commissioner of Civil Service, following an investigation into the employment of William J. Fitzgerald, who was recently transferred from the Cambridge school department, has sent written notice to Mr. Fitzgerald and M. E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, that the former is employed in violation of civil service rules and that his pay must cease one week from receipt of notice.

Early last month a request was made to transfer W. J. Fitzgerald to the school department as a general utility man, the salary to be not more than \$40 a week. The transfer was authorized but a week later information came to Mr. Dana that W. J. Fitzgerald was employed in the position of assistant superintendent of school buildings and grounds.</

BOSTON FRUIT MEN PROTEST HIGH DEMURRAGE ON GRAPES

Allege Charge of \$10 a Day Over Free Time to Be Dis-
crimination—No Other Commodity So Taxed, They
Say—Roads Reply They Need Cars

Extra charges assessed by railroads at Boston on carloads of grapes sent to this city were described today as "discrimination against Boston as a market and grapes as a fruit," at a conference between representatives of fruit handlers and the railroads, in the rooms of the New England Freight Association, South Station. The extra cost is \$10 per car per day for track storage after 72 hours free time has elapsed.

Thomas Nuttle of the Nuttle Fruit Company, Boston, chief spokesman against the railroad's charge, cited figures to show that Boston received 5242 cars of grapes, mostly from California, last year, and that about 3000 of them were sold at auction. The grape shipping season is just about beginning and the peak movement is in October, he said, urging the roads to make the charge effective only in October if it must be made at all.

Railroad representatives testified that the charge was to prevent delay in unloading. Quicker release of refrigerator cars was necessary for return to the Pacific Coast to help move the balance of the crop. It was also brought out that production of grapes is increasing more rapidly than the construction of refrigerator cars and that the number of cars, including some 6000 now under construction was only about 55,000.

California will be producing 200,000 cars of grapes per annum for shipment to other parts of the coun-

try by 1930, according to testimony at the conference. This necessitates an early and much greater degree of co-operation between the growers, shippers, receivers and carriers, it was pointed out. Several witnesses testified that the extra charge did not expedite the release of rolling stock, because a consignor who thought he could get a higher price for the grapes tomorrow or next day than he could today, would hold the car on the tracks regardless of the \$10 per day charge.

Such action might mean a difference of from \$100 to \$300 a car under certain conditions when demand was greater than supply it was pointed out. The charge is considered an injustice according to testimony because it is not applied in any other large market of cities and because it is not applied at Boston on any other fruit or commodity. It was brought out that the same shippers on the Pacific Coast who urge the quick return of the refrigerator cars are the very ones who order the cars held on the tracks for a better market if conditions are not favorable on the day of arrival.

Representatives of the California Fruit Distributors, with offices on Commercial Street, appeared at the conference in favor of expediting the release of railroad equipment. Frank van Ummerson, chairman of the New England Freight Association, presided. He announced that the testimony would be given proper consideration and a decision announced soon.

ONE B. & M. LINE MAY CUT SERVICE

Utilities Board Acts on Petition for Curtailment

Discontinuance of the Boston & Maine Railroad line between Concord Station and the State Reformatory was recommended by the Department of Public Utilities in filing a report with the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the proposed abandonment of four branch lines by this railroad.

The commission recommended that only a portion of the Concord Reformatory branch, running from Bedford to the State Reformatory, should be discontinued. In the opinion of the commission, service should not be dropped between Bedford and Concord.

On the petition for the abandonment of the so-called Lexington branch, extending that portion between Bedford and North Billerica, the commission recommends that the service should not be discontinued at this time.

Application for right to abandon also was filed covering the Essex branch, extending from Hamilton-Wenham to Concom, in the town of Essex, but the commission believes that only the short part from Essex station to Concom should be abandoned. This strip, only about a mile in length, contains a long freight, upkeep of which is one of the heavy features of operating cost on this branch. Few are served by the strip and its discontinuance, the commission feels, may solve one problem on the branch.

Application for authority to abandon the so-called Ashburnham branch, extending from South Ashburnham to Ashburnham also was sought. The Massachusetts commission states that it is of the opinion that public convenience and necessity do not permit the abandonment of this branch at this time.

CITY TO SCRUTINIZE PRIVATE LAND PLANS

Haverhill Adopts More Rigid Rules Regarding Development

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 6 (Special)—More rigid rules and regulations in regard to the development and improvement of streets laid out by real estate speculators and particularly the so-called land development companies are to be required by the city council before these streets and ways will be accepted as public thoroughfares by the municipality.

A request has been made of the Board of Survey to revise its regulations so that it will be necessary for individuals and concerns opening large tracts of farm area and cutting them into house lots to establish better graded streets, suitable sidewalks, proper drainage and other improved facilities.

Haverhill has 32 square miles of territory, with many acres of undeveloped land that are frequently cut into house lots and placed upon the market, it being claimed by the city officials that the purchasers of sites for prospective homes are led to believe that the city will soon accept the street and the home owner will have all the advantages of public improvements.

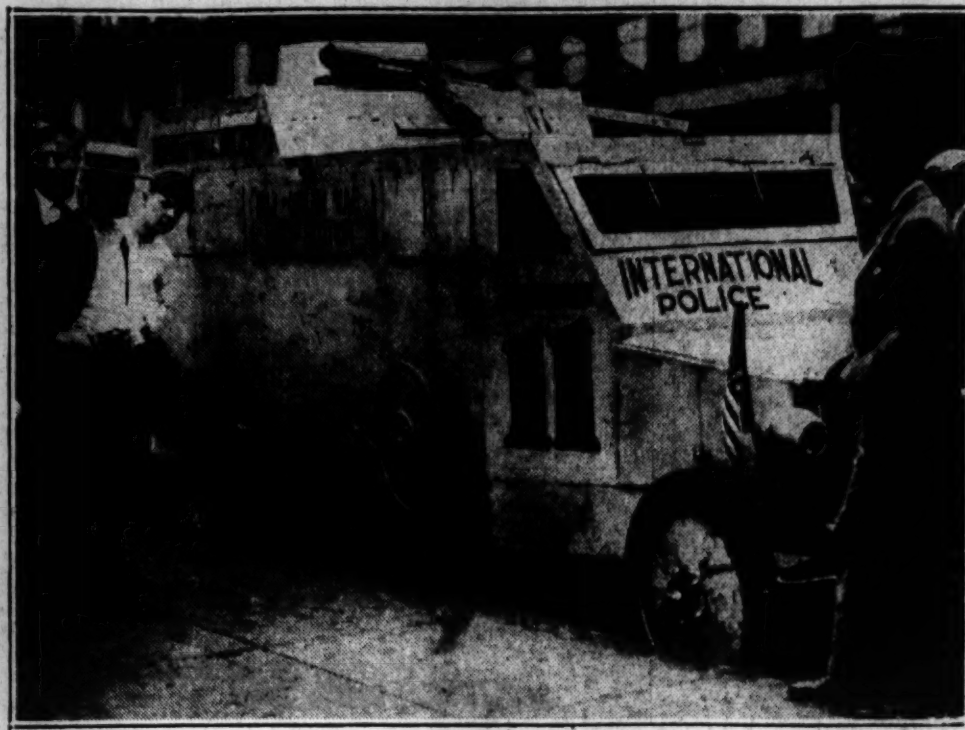
The city council intends that the land promoting companies shall bear more of the expense for improvements.

PRESS CIRCULATION MEN CLOSE SESSIONS

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 6 (P)—The New England circulation managers closed a two-day meeting for night-seeing and business here yesterday, listening to a speech by Robert Pillsbury, Secretary of State of New Hampshire, who declared that the greatest development of the past year in New England had been the formation of the New England conference.

Discussing the newspapers of New England, he declared they measure up in character with papers of recent founding in booming territory in West and South. They have a second mission, he said, "to keep the sons of New England who have gone elsewhere interested in their old home section." They, too, he said, can let the word go out that New England is waking up.

Girded in Its Armor for World Peace



NEW USE FOR AN ARMORED CAR
This One Is Seeking Indorsement of a Plan for International Police to Work With World Court in Ruling by Law Instead of Force.

EGYPT STUDIES NEW ENGLAND TO LEARN COTTON TRADE NEEDS

Nicholas Parachimonas Visits Textile Mills of North, and Will See South's Fields—America Uses 25 Per Cent of Egypt's Crop, Mostly for Tire Fabrics

A study of what the New England textile mills want in raw cotton and what the South is doing in cotton raising, is being made by Nicholas Parachimonas, who conducts a large experimental farm in the lower Nile delta section of Egypt.

Many new varieties of cotton are coming but they are still in the experimental stage, according to Mr. Parachimonas, who has just left Boston, where he has been in consultation with spinners. He is visiting Washington on his way to the southern cotton fields.

The effort is to develop strains of plants that will produce cotton longer in fiber and more uniform in color and strength to produce the plants that deteriorate after a comparative period of usefulness, says Mr. Parachimonas.

Accompanied by Richard A. May, recently returned American trade commissioner to Egypt, and by M. Emile Murat of Alexandria, Mr. Parachimonas is calling on the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce. He will proceed to southern cotton fields for a two-weeks study of methods employed in planting, growing, harvesting and handling the American cotton crop.

The United States uses about 25 per cent of the total Egyptian cotton crop, he explained, but mostly for tire fabrics, while European consumers use it mostly for fine fabrics, broadcloth and similar goods.

American textile machinery as a whole is better adapted to American cotton, but there is a great opportunity to increase the consumption of Egyptian cotton in this country, he said. Latest available government figures show that imports of Egyptian cotton into the United States for the 11 months ending with May amounted to 108,615,000 pounds, a decided gain over the similar period the previous year, when imports were \$7,259,340 pounds.

Seeking Larger Exports
Preparing for larger exports to the United States as well as to other countries, Egypt is naturally seeking to replace the constantly waning grades with new and better grades, Mr. Parachimonas, who has been sought by the Egyptian, French and Brazilian Governments to devote his entire time to their interests in behalf of the cotton growing industry, has developed hundreds of new varieties at his private experimental farm. Some of these provide for changing conditions during the next 50 years. They will be introduced as the need arises and the seed becomes ample, he explained.

Sakellariades, a type of Egyptian cotton that is probably most famous from constant and world-wide use, and has long been a highly desirable grade, from length of staple, strength, durability and similar virtues. Mr. Parachimonas has introduced a new variety known as Faudi, after the King of Egypt. This type, said Mr. Parachimonas, is most suited to the present time, though better grades are known to him but not yet put out.

Yield of Faudi cotton is twice as heavy as Sakellariades, and the price last year ranged from 2 to 3 cents a pound higher, grade for grade, of that which was grown than was the case with the Sakels.

Link in Friendship
Studies being made in this country by Mr. Parachimonas are hoped to contribute to an increase in business between the two nations and to augment the friendship already existing, he said. His experimental farm is the rendezvous for cotton growing experts visiting Egypt from the United States, England, the Continent and in fact all over the world.

Officials of the Egyptian Government Ministry of Agriculture carefully watch developments within the borders of the farm and regularly visit Mr. Parachimonas, especially before the cotton harvest every fall. When visitors go into the fields, at this farm, they are provided with large white pantaloons, to cover their regular clothing by way of protection from the dust of the cotton bolls.

Varities of Egyptian cotton that Mr. Parachimonas has developed, include the Nubari, first propagated in 1898 and replacing until 1917, the famous mitifai; Piliou, first propagated in 1918 and now encroaching appreciably on the Sakellariades area in the Delta, and Zagora, an important factor in present-day Upper Egypt's production.

Family of Experimenters
Mr. Parachimonas comes from a family of famous experimenters, his father, Zafri Parachimonas giving to Egypt about 40 years ago the once famed Abbassi and Zafri varieties, while an uncle, Anthony Parachimonas, developed the even better remembered Anisi variety.

Faudi resembles mitifai and short staple Sakellariades. Being newly developed, it is a vigorous plant, with fiber that is quite uniform in color, length, strength and other desirable points. It is free from neps and because of its regularity has attracted wide attention on the Continent and in England. This is particularly true because Sakellariades has been increasingly lacking in uniformity of recent years, with heavy wastage and financial loss.

Samples of the new grade are on display at the local office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Customs House. The Egyptian planters are eager to seed of the new variety for commercial planting, as soon as the supply becomes adequate, replacing the less remunerative growths. Leading New England cotton spinners who use Egyptian cotton have examined and commented favorably on the new variety. Samples have also been sent to Southern spinners with similar results.

TEXTILE EXPORTS DECLINE
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (P)—American exports of textile commodities declined in value nearly 12 per cent during the fiscal year ending July 1, dropping from \$1,751,104,000 for the previous fiscal year to \$1,512,307,000. A decline in shipments of raw cotton, the Department of Commerce explained today, accounted largely for the decrease.

WORLD PEACE PLAN SPONSORS IN BOSTON

Wanderwell Expedition Seeks Petition Signatures

Proposing the organization of an international police system as a means of preserving world peace, the Wanderwell expedition visited Boston today for a stay of a few hours, obtaining signatures on a petition indorsing the international police plan. Led by a large armored car and including five other automobiles of military pattern, the expedition attracted wide attention on the Boston streets.

The proposed international police organization is intended to act as an adjunct to the World Court and the League of Nations. It was explained by members of the party. The theory is that it would serve as an executive branch to the legislative establishment embodied in the League of Nations and the judicial department embodied in the World Court. The petition now under preparation is to be presented to the Congress of the United States.

The Wanderwell expedition was launched in 1919 by Capt. Walter Wanderwell, who since has completed a circuit of the globe by motor car, visiting 40 countries, and the international police plan was adopted as an object of the expedition in 1921. Captain Wanderwell was met with the group which stopped in Boston. The expedition is self-supporting through its motion picture and travel literature activities. The party which visited here included four men and four women.

NEW MOTOR CAMPS IN MAINE APPROVED

Prepared Fireplaces Add to Forests' Safety

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 6 (Special)—Rex Gilpatrick, district supervisor, who has charge of the forest fire prevention work reports the installation of several new automobile camp sites for tourists, of the type approved by the forestry department. This year the following camp sites have been established, provided with shelters, fire-places, settees, and in every case built near excellent springs or other sources of water supply: West Forks, Somerset county; Grindstone Falls; Hay Brook, Arundel county; Township 2, Range 7, Penobscot county; Township 10, Range 4, Arundel county; and Township 14, Range 7, Arundel county.

The steady growth in the Maine crop of tourists has made the establishment of the camping grounds vitally necessary, and the use of the prepared fireplaces considerably reduces the fire hazard at danger points in the forestry district. The use of the department's warning signs at each of these camp grounds also works well from an educational point of view, and the commissioner believes that money expended for the establishment of these sites is an excellent form of insurance.

CONWELL FOUNDATION COMMITTEE NAMED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6—Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, of Massachusetts; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College; and Dr. Mary Schenck Woolman, nationally prominent educator, of Boston, have accepted membership in the national advisory committee of the Russell H. Conwell Foundation of Temple University. It is announced at the headquarters of the Foundation in this city.

Under the auspices of the foundation, a nation-wide campaign will be opened in the autumn to raise a fund of \$20,000,000 over a period of from 15 to 20 years, for the future expansion, further equipment, and additional endowment of the university, as well as an extensive building program.

LOS ANGELES RETURNS TO LAKEHURST HANGAR

LAKEHURST, N. J., Aug. 6 (P)—The dirigible Los Angeles hurried back to its hangar ahead of schedule, on advice that there was a possibility of storm along the Atlantic coast. The ship completed radio compass tests with New England stations and plans were to remain at the mast ship Patoka in Newport, R. I. The Los Angeles left Newport early this morning and proceeded slowly, the officers guiding her course almost entirely by radio compass. The trip was reported successful in every respect.

BETTER CENTRAL POST OFFICE DUE

(Continued from Page 1)

distributing center for the eastern section of Boston.
"The Boston Post Office had become so overgrown by the addition of so many suburban cities that it presented a unique situation, unlike anything else in the country. For instance, we have in Boston 93 regular classified postal stations. This is the largest number in any city in the country, even New York City has only 54.

Lead to New Central Station
"This station will not in any way obviate the necessity of a new post office in Boston. That is unquestionably needed, and when this station is finished, we can devise some means of taking care of the business while the new post office is being erected. My private opinion about a new post office, subject always to change if the facts warrant, is that it should be a building on the site of the present post office, and an up-to-date office building of perhaps 10 stories in height, the first three stories being devoted to post-office business, and the balance to federal offices in this vicinity. The first floor or basement should provide means of driving the trucks in, of the street, thus relieving congestion, and thus preventing exposure of the mails to the public.

"Of course this is only my private opinion, and I am only one who may, in an advisory capacity, have something to say about it.

Points to Future Service
"When the Boston post office has been completely modernized it will have an up-to-date post office on the present location, this secondary centralized unit at the Back Bay, and a large parcel post station such as the Burlington Avenue Station, and then the tube service between the main post office and the two railroad stations, and probably tube service between the Back Bay Station and the main post office.

"With this ideal in view, there will have to be worked out minor changes. Some sub-stations may have to be discontinued, but as a whole, the people of Boston may be certain that the service is destined to become 100 per cent better than ever before.

"Let no one get the impression that Boston is not growing. The postal receipts of Boston have grown faster than many of the other cities of the country. It stands very high in its percentage of growth. If we go back 30 years, we find the postal receipts of Boston were \$2,546,491.13; in 1926 they were \$16,145,351.35. In other words, they had multiplied over six times. Even in the last 10 years they have grown from \$3,690,000 in 1916 to \$16,145,351.35 in 1926, and even in the last year they have grown from \$15,530,000 in 1925 to \$16,145,351.35 in 1926.

We have no better index of the growth of a city than the growth of its postal receipts. Boston in this particular shows not only a healthy growth, but a very remarkable growth."

Chamber Welcomes Return of Pneumatic Tube Service

Reopening of the pneumatic tube service between the central post office and the north and south postal stations of Boston was acknowledged by the Committee on Post Office and Postal Facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a statement of welcome, today. The committee refers to the reopening as an important step toward expediting the movement of first-class mail. The statement says, in part:

"The chamber welcomes the reopening of the pneumatic tube service between the central post office and the north and south postal stations. The chamber has always felt that the abandonment of the tube service in 1918 was a serious mistake. It is glad that the most important portion of the system in Boston has been restored. This city is the second one in the country to win back the pneumatic tube service. The successful operation of the tubes in New York City since the beginning of 1922, has shown that the efficiency of the service is even greater today than it was 10 years ago.

"The seriousness of traffic congestion upon the streets has greatly increased the relative advantage of an underground system of mail transportation. The chamber's committee is very glad to have been able to play a small part in bringing the tubes back to Boston."

ESSALT SHELTERS DRUSE REFUGEES

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6—Essalt, a Transjordan town, which is overwhelmingly Moslem, is playing the Good Samaritan to weary Druse refugees from Syria whom the authorities ordered to leave the Transjordan territory partly because the French asked the Government not to give asylum to rebels and partly because the country is too poor to absorb many refugees.

The inhabitants of Essalt, seeing the homeless hard-driven refugees, undertook to shelter the refugees, telegraphing the authorities that they were responsible for the strangers' good conduct.

STUDENTS GIVE GUARD MOUNT

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 6—A formal guard mount was presented last night by students at the Citizens Military Camp here three days after the opening of camp and officers lauded the performance which was carried through with hardly a flaw. A detachment from the First Company, First Battalion, was chosen for the exhibition and was offered entirely by students. This will be a daily practice in camp during the remainder of the tour of duty and will be held directly following retreat.

TWIN CITY MARKET WEEK

MINNEAPOLIS (Special Correspondence)—Merchants from eight northwestern states and Canada are gathering here and in St. Paul for Twin City Market Week, to see the displays of fall winter, and holiday goods which have been prepared for their inspection by the manufacturers and wholesalers. The object of Market Week is to prove the value of Minneapolis and St. Paul as valuable manufacturing and distributing centers for the Northwest.

CAUSES OF OUTPUT RESTRICTION DEBATED AT OXFORD GATHERING

British Association for Advancement of Science Tackles Various Labor Problems

By Special Cable

OXFORD, Aug. 6—Beautiful weather and a garden party at Magdalen College, attended by the Prince of Wales, contributed enjoyment to 4000 delegates to the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its second day's session here. The Prince left last night after attending several lectures and visiting old college haunts. The Royal Air Force is giving a display today, and the week-end program includes garden parties, river excursions and special Sunday services.

Among today's papers was one by reason of the "Restriction of Output." It was especially important, as the subject has attracted much attention since the post-war trade depression. The lecturer believed it to be defensive action by a group of workers against conditions believed to be unfair, and that it was usually due to a "strong feeling of class loyalty which sometimes outweighs individual self-interest." When practiced, it was usually indicated by a persistence of remarkable uniformity in output, said the speaker. The reasons given by the workers, he said, were of raw cutting and unemployment or short time; also, fear of discharge of incompetent workers.

The remedy, he said, is a correct mental atmosphere in the factory.

Paper on "Patriotism"

Sir Lynden Macassey's paper on the "Economic Aspects of the Labor Outlook" was also important, since today's industrial requirements have outstripped current legislative conceptions. The lecturer opined that reorganization was necessary with a view to making employers' associations and trade unions as responsible to agreements as individuals are in respect of contracts. This would involve, he said, an end to sympathetic strikes and lockouts.

Dr. Maxwell Garnett, in a paper on "patriotism," stated that patriotism was a sentiment, therefore not innate but a product of environment and education. Geographical boundaries and a distinctive race or language, are not essential, he said, as witness the Poles and the Swiss, while a "few years in the United States and a common purpose to put America first often suffice to make the Poles or Slavs or Latins into patriotic Americans with a nationality resembling Anglo-Scottish." No papers will be read "morrow, but there will be many excursions.

700 AMERICANS VISIT BRITISH CAPITAL

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 6—Seven hundred American tourists, traveling under the auspices of the Kiwanis Club of Shennandoah, Ia., are here on a short sightseeing tour, which is also to take in Paris and Scotland. Among the entertainments given them was one last night at the Maudslayi House, where they inspected the Corporation's gold plate and the city mace, and were waited on by footmen resplendent in gilt lace and powdered hair.

The Lord Mayor, addressing them, said he was glad to extend London's hospitality to so considerable a body of American citizens, adding facetiously that if any cared to come to the police court in the same place today he would administer any sentence they wished. The whole party will embark for the United States from Glasgow on Aug. 10.



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GERMANS TEST NEW FUEL GAS 'LIGHT AS AIR'

Aviation World Watching
Compound Intended for
Use in Dirigibles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP)—Aviation officials here are following closely the experiments of German Zeppelin builders with a new gas which they plan to substitute for benzene as a fuel for their Super-Zeppelins, soon to be constructed.

The new fuel, described in consular advices as carburetted hydrogen gas, is held to be superior to other liquid fuels because of increased economy and efficiency and virtual elimination of the danger of explosion.

Another advantage is that its weight is the same as that of atmosphere and therefore no loss of weight or balance of the airship results as the gas is consumed. Hereafter it will be necessary to equip lighter-than-air craft with compensating devices, such as the water-recovery apparatus on the Shen-

doah and Los Angeles, to maintain the ship's weight as the fuel was consumed. In the absence of such devices it is necessary to valve out the lifting gas of the dirigible, admittedly a costly procedure.

One form of the new gas has been found by Zeppelin officials to function satisfactorily in the Mayback motors with which the Super-Zeppelin is to be equipped. Only alteration of the carburetor is needed to adjust the motors to the new fuel. Produced after three years of experiment by a Zeppelin physicist, Dr. Lempert, the gas, if entirely successful, is expected to change materially the construction of lighter-than-air craft, because the reduced weight of the fuel will produce a new condition of weight bearing. The gas is 700 times lighter than benzene, and one cubic meter of it develops 25 to 30 per cent more efficiency than a kilogram of benzene.

Zeppelin officials declare the new gas will reduce the strain on the framework of a ship aloft and should increase the cruising radius. The fuel is impractical for heavier-than-aircraft because airplanes could not carry the necessary amount of gas in several large containers.

Application has been filed for a patent on the gas in this country. The Super-Zeppelin to be known as the LZ-27, will be similar in size to the Los Angeles, but slimmer. It will carry five Mayback motors of 420 horsepower each, and will be completed late in 1927.

REFORESTATION IN AUSTRALIA TO MEET TIMBER SITUATION

Experts Advise Situation Is Grave, and Urge Planting as
Indigenous Forests Grow More Inadequate—
California Pine Thrives There

ADELAIDE, S. Aus. (Special Correspondence)—The Conservator of Forests, E. Julius, has drawn public attention to Australia's inadequate timber resources by emphasizing the need for vigorous and prompt planting. He has shown by figures the remarkably low forest area in Australia compared with the chief countries of Europe and Asia. Sweden is at the top with 52.20, Japan next, 48.33; then Russia (in Europe) 39.43; Austria, 31.66; Hungary, 20.30; Germany, 25.90; France, 18.65; and Australia, 5.28.

It has been computed that the annual wood requirement of Australia is 180 super feet per annum per head of the population on a basis of 6,000,000 people, or a total of 1,080,000,000 super feet per annum of which one half is imported. At the end of 60 years the population of 25,000,000 must be provided for, needing 4,500,000,000 super feet of log timber.

The forest reservations of Australia, as laid down by the Hobart forestry conference, provide for the dedication in perpetuity of 24,500,000 acres of forest areas, or 1.14 of the total land surface. The indigenous forests are, says Mr. Julius, notoriously sparsely stocked, and it is contended that the annual wood increment from the 24,500,000 acres of natural forest will be utterly inadequate to supply the demand, especially as the dwindling resources of the countries from which Australia obtains supplies render it impossible for them to export. Australia will be compelled to conserve supplies to meet her own requirements.

Pine from California
Mr. Julius regards it as fortunate, therefore, that certain quick-growing exotic conifers (which wood forms the bulk of the importations) have been proved to do so well in certain parts of Australia. The Monterey, or Remarkable pine, introduced from California, has attained a rate of growth in Australia's southern latitudes that far exceeds anything known in the Northern Hemisphere.

Although South Australia possesses the lowest percentage of forest land of all the Australian states, .56 per cent, in its marvelous adaptability to the growth of the conifers the potentialities that, energetically developed, will solve, insists Mr. Julius, the timber supply problem in Australia, for it does not appear that in any other portion of Australia does there exist such combination of favorable factors necessary for the mass production of soft wood as in South Australia.

The forest area of South Australia is estimated at 2,800,000 acres, being approximately 1.56 per cent of the area of the State. Of this it is computed that 1,950,000 acres carry timber of commercial value. Preparations for an annual planting program of 5000 acres are now in hand. The planting program of South Australia has now placed it in the unique position of being capable, at the completion of the rotation of supplying its own needs in wood requirements from the annual increments of the forest, leaving the capital stock intact, even calculating upon the natural increase of population. The adoption of a 5000-acre per annum planting schedule will help to stabilize the position in Australia, as South Australia will, under

such a scheme, have considerable surplus for export.

Wood Pulp Situation Serious
Mr. Julius points out that the wood pulp proposition is a serious one in Australia. The growth of this industry in Europe and America is largely responsible for the rapid exhaustion of the forests, and, as time goes on, it will become increasingly difficult for Australia to obtain adequate supplies of pulp and paper from overseas. Each year finds an increased demand for wood supplies such as the artificial silk and woolen industries which are taking many thousands of trees of coniferous wood. Tests made by the Department of Chemistry, and also by the Commonwealth Bureau of Science and Industry, prove that the wood of the Insignis pine will produce a fine article both of pulp and paper. Inquiry is now being made regarding the possibility of establishing this industry, as a large and continuous supply of wood is available for this purpose.

As there is a general trend upward in price owing to the world shortage in supply, this phase of afforestation, contends Mr. Julius, should prove attractive. The growth of pulp offers a solution of the thinning problem in Australian plantations. South Australia has assisted in the cultivation of a forest conscience by the distribution of trees. Until 1925 the Government had given away 11,340,000 trees, but the free system, always open to abuse, was then discontinued. Now a small charge, just sufficient to cover costs, is imposed, but there is still a demand for trees. The remarkable pine has proved valuable for the erection of Government buildings, and its use will be extended in official operations.

A survey of the tannin resources of South Australia has been completed, and proves the existence of a forest of tannin-bearing trees, which, properly developed, should place it in a position to supply the Commonwealth requirements. With a view to effect this, the forestry department is undertaking the cultivation, and encouragement of the two most rich in tannin.

The recent stock taking and soil survey of the southeastern areas purchased for afforestation, has elicited the fact that this state possesses a large area of valuable forest land upon which mass production of wood products may be obtained at a minimum of cost, and that there is no reason why, instead of South Australia importing timber, paper, and tannin materials, at vast expense, it should not, in a few years, be exporting.

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YOSEMITE PARK HEARINGS CLOSE

Data to Be Submitted for
Use in Deciding Matter
of Expansion

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Hearings on the proposed enlargement of Yosemite National Park by President Coolidge's National Park and Forest Co-ordination Commission have been concluded and the data gathered will be embodied in a report to be prepared for the guidance of Congress, according to Henry M. Temple (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the commission.

Other members of the commission include William B. Greeley, chief forester and Stephen T. Mather, director of National Parks. It is understood that little difference of opinion exists between the forestry and park service, the aim being to satisfy as nearly as possible the majority of interests, whether they be economic or otherwise. The area in question is now under supervision of the Forest Service. Its transfer would close it for all time to commercial exploitation. This sector is about 90 square miles in extent, lying east of the Sierra Nevada, southwest of the present park boundary and generally within the watershed of the middle fork of the San Joaquin River.

Valuable Information Gleaned
"We have gleaned valuable information from the hearings," said Mr. Temple. "We have listened to many presentations and views as to why this area should be included or excluded. One point, perhaps the most important of all, has not been stressed. I refer to the economic phases of recreation. There seems to be a tendency to consider economic solely in relation to water power and mining and grazing. That is a mistake. Play is an asset as well as work; a park has as definite an economic value to the community, state and nation as does an area rich in minerals and potential hydro-electric development."

And do not let interests make money out of parks. Tourist travel is no small item these days of the automobile. The problem is to find the point where an area is found either more valuable as a purely commercial proposition or as a park. These observations are made with out bias and in no way related to my views about the area under discussion. In America we simply need to see that, in some instances, it will be more economical in the long run to save a park to all the people for all time than to overemphasize the immediate importance of a few trees for lumber and a little ore for money."

Variety of Interest Evident
The hearing developed the usual cleavage between mining, water and grazing interest against the conservationists. The testimony in favor of the former was formidable, including that given by Paul Bailey, state engineer for California, Walter W. Bradley, deputy state mineralogist, Murray Bourne, counsel, San Joaquin Light and Power Company, Lloyd Root, state mineralogist, Earle Houghton, president, California Farm Bureau Federation and representatives of the cattle and woodgrowers' associations.

Describing and defending the addition proposed, Francis P. Farquhar, representing the Sierra Club said his organization did not favor the boundary revision of 1905 by which the region embracing Mount Ritter, the Minarets and Shadow Lake, as established in 1890 was taken out of the park service.

"The proposed extension of Yosemite National Park, or rather the proposed restoration, embraces scenery fully up to National Park standards," Mr. Farquhar said. "If it can be shown convincingly that storage dams are a necessity in this

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region, we would not recommend the inclusion of those dam-sites within the park boundaries. The evidence points that no development of this character is needed beyond the permits already granted. These sites should be included in the park. No territory already encumbered with water storage permits should be transferred. We believe boundaries can be arranged to meet these conditions with minimum handicap to and interest concerned."



Slindon, Eng.
Special Correspondence

A FEW years ago, when living in India, a family had a dog called Grunter. One day the family was amused at his strange behavior. Barking loudly, he kept running in and out of the house, continually pulling first one then another gently by the sleeve, and when he was not being understood he pulled more roughly.

Curiously, they began to follow the dog, who bounded delightedly before them, glancing back every now and again to be certain he was followed. He led them up a narrow short-cut, used by the Indians on their way to villages on the other side of the hills.

Up went the dog, when suddenly he left the path and led them through some thick undergrowth and trees until he came upon a deep, empty water tank about 15 feet deep. At the bottom there cowered a little brown mongrel dog.

The husband and wife hurried home, got a ladder and some food, and, returning, were able to rescue the dog. When it had eaten, it suddenly seemed to gather strength, and fled through the bushes. Grunter, however, made no attempt to follow, but stood wagging his tail and giving sharp, short barks of approval at the result of the rescue he had so cleverly helped to achieve.

Beverly Hills, Calif.
Special Correspondence
A YOUNG man was out again after being incapacitated for two months. His father and two sisters had barely made ends meet during this period and naturally he was eager to go back to work.

His work, some distance away, necessitated a car and he had a very old one. All his efforts to start it were in vain. At last he called a garage man who had repaired his car before.

The man came six miles from his garage and located the trouble. He went back to the garage for the small part needed, returned and put the car in running order. This took nearly three hours.

When the young man asked how much he owed the other, the garage man named the sum that the small part had cost.

"But all your work and time," protested the young man.

"That's all right," replied the garage man. "You've not been able to work for two months. I'm glad to help someone when I can."

NEW SOVIET LEADER NAMED
MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (AP)—Vladimir Kuybushin has been appointed head of the Supreme Economic Council, succeeding M. Dzerzhinsky.

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PARTIES IN RUMANIA AGREE CHANGE IN POLICY INEVITABLE

Arrangements Likely to Be Made in Near Future for Co-operation of Foreign Capital in Rumanian Enterprises on More Acceptable Terms

By CRAWFORD PRICE
BUCHAREST (Special Correspondence)

—To the student of the nationalities and politics of southeastern Europe, Rumania remains a fascinating problem. Here is no story of a people, like the Hellenes, wholly indigenous to their own soil, or the result of a great migration similar to that which carried the forebears of the Yugoslavs and Bulgars into the Balkan Peninsula. Historians still wrangle over the precise origin of the Rumanians. Certainly there was a native barbarian population, which fell under the civilizing influence of Greeks, Ionians and Dorians in turn, until there was set up the powerful independent kingdom of Dacia. But the event which left an indelible mark upon the people was the Roman conquest.

Many of the Roman legionaries settled on the land and married Dacian women, and when, in the closing days of the great republic, the common people took to emigrating, there commenced a slow, but steady, infiltration which eventually turned the Dacians into a Roman population speaking the vulgar Latin tongue. Thus today Rumania resembles a patch of Roman soil, the peasantry, outwardly Slav in appearance, at close quarters manifest a temperament and bearing that is essentially Latin; the language is obviously of a Latin derivation, to the extent that a knowledge of modern Italian permits one to glean the gist of a Rumanian newspaper, but it is spoken with a definite Slav accent.

History to Be Proud Of
The Rumanians have a history of which they may well be proud, and in that history lies the justification for the extended frontiers of Greater Rumania as decided by the peace treaties. One hears so much nowadays of the rival claims of Hungary to Transylvania and Russia to Moldavia and Bessarabia, for example, that it is perhaps desirable to stress this point at the outset. The kingdom of Dacia once stretched from the Alps to the Black Sea; the very name of Transylvania "the land beyond the forest" is Latin; Moldavia was only created, as a separate political entity, to serve as a rampart against invasion from the East; Bessarabia had always been a part of Rumanian territory until it was sliced from the motherland by Imperial Russia in 1812.

Today Greater Rumania is one of the most richly endowed countries in all Europe. Her fertile plains, watered by the Danube and its tributaries, must ultimately yield enough to feed the native population and once again provide a great surplus for export; the wealth of her oil fields has scarcely yet been tapped; entire districts are covered with rich forests ripe for exploitation. Corn, oil and timber—many a land would rise to economic prominence on these assets alone. But, in addition, Rumania possesses a superabundance of natural gas, vast deposits of iron, bauxite, copper and lead, and mines of gold and silver.

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which, in the opinion of experts, will well repay development.

Rumania Generally Poor
Yet, despite all these latent resources, Rumania is genuinely poor. Her natural riches remain, for a disastrously large part, unproductive. Little has been done, thus far, to clothe the city of Bucharest in a mantle befitting its post-war dignity. Corn is being imported instead of exported. Transport facilities remain far below the level of bare necessity, and, in general, those signs of national prosperity and progress which impress the visitor to Athens and Belgrade are here lacking. The standard of living is lower, and the cost of living conspicuously less. As usual, the black-coated workers and the professional classes are the hardest hit, but the people as a whole are deprived of anything suggestive of luxury or extravagance, and it is to their lasting credit that they are submitting to the sacrifices entailed with remarkable good will.

Rumania can hardly fail to weather her difficulties and reach the haven of peace and plenty, and the only question is why she has not already made more progress toward that goal of national ambition. The responsibility for this would seem to lie partly with her political navigators and partly with the adverse circumstances which they have encountered. The Liberal Government, which had just completed four years of office, succeeded to an extent which is not fully acknowledged in settling the Rumanian financial house in order. The budget has been balanced and external debts have been funded. But this has been accomplished rather by draining the resources of the individual taxpayer than by developing the national resources.

Economic Chauvinism
Rightly or wrongly, Vittoria Bratiano, the late Minister of Finance, adopted what may be described as a policy of economic chauvinism. He desired to conserve the riches of Rumania for Rumanian pockets, and while seeking the co-operation of foreign capital—he paid more than one visit to London in this connection—he would only accept it on a basis of financial and administrative inferiority. That policy failed. The foreign financier would not agree to pay the piper and let the native call the tune, and since the necessary funds did not exist in the country, the net result was continued poverty in the midst of stupendous latent wealth.

It is safe to say that this issue was uppermost in all discussions during the writer's visits to Bucharest. He is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother, and the children alike.

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found all parties agreed, though in varying degree, that a change of policy was inevitable, and it is a fair assumption that in the near future arrangements will be made whereby foreign capital may co-operate in Rumanian enterprises on more acceptable terms. A mere alteration of the statute will not, of course, alone suffice at this juncture.

Great Estates Wiped Out
Various abuses have crept in under the old system, but if a friendly door to foreign finance is opened, and, at the same time, the fiscal and other vexatious conditions imposed on export trade are removed, a bright future of commercial expansion and economic development will open up.

Should this come to pass, Rumania will have taken a great step toward the solution of her financial difficulties, for all she needs, in effect, is to realize some of her almost unlimited assets and turn her natural heritage into money. The problems surrounding the development of the agricultural resources of the land are of a somewhat different nature and cannot be solved out of hand. In a word, Rumania is today reaping the untoward consequences inherent in the bold measure of agrarian reform introduced by the Bratiano Government. Since the war, the great estates which formerly produced the grain exports have been practically wiped out and the fields have been expropriated and parceled out among the peasants. Thus, by a logical and admitted process, a political necessity, Rumania came into line with Serbia, Bulgaria and, for that matter, Soviet Russia.

Status of Peasant
But for the time being, at any rate, this laudable enterprise has involved the state in economic disaster. The peasants are not educated up to the responsibilities of their new situation. They cultivate sufficient for their personal needs, which are primitive in the extreme and prefer to store any surplus rather than pay the tax on exports. The consequence is that, instead of exporting grain in remunerative quantities as heretofore, Rumania is obliged to import to meet her own requirements.

In drawing attention to the primitive status of the Rumanian peasant, it is only fair to note that he has been denied many of the benefits enjoyed by his neighbors. Even the old kingdom has only known real freedom for 50 years, and it is common knowledge that the population of the provinces formerly under Hungarian domination was held in a state of serfdom. Since the liberation, very remarkable progress has been made, and the lively intellect of the people justifies the assumption that they will rapidly rise to

The Reed Laundry Launderers
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In British Columbia The Vancouver Daily Province
is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother, and the children alike.

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Beautiful Shoes
"For the Woman Who Wishes to Be Smart and Exclusive."

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Established 1904
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center where is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

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Genuine Reductions of 15% to 50%
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The Flint-Bruce Company
35 years at
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Outfitters to Gentlemen
IMPORTERS of genuine English and Scottish wools and Irish linen. Domestic and London tailored suits and furnishings.

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Distinctive Individuality
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Our Aim in
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For 35 Years Warendorff's
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For Summer Wear
Large and Small Hats
Lead the Mode
These have smart ribbon trims and are moderately priced.

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THE SAMUEL DONCHIAN RUG COMPANY
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Domestic Rugs
THE whole aim of this shop is always to excel in quality and never to exceed in price.

Visit Our Women's Shop
Third Floor
STACKPOLE MOORE TRYON COMPANY
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WM. H. POST CARPET CO.
Over 75 Years of Dependable Service
219 ASYLUM STREET HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

August Furniture Sale
Reductions in All Departments
FURNITURE—DRAPERIES—RUGS—WALL PAPER
LINOLEUMS

the cultural level of Central Europe.

The Government, on its part, has been alive to its responsibilities. After the close of the war an intensive educational propaganda was instituted, with results that are being manifested in an interesting, not to say, amusing, fashion. The peasants, hitherto content with the crude necessities of life and labor, are developing a liking for modern beds, tables and chairs; they are competing with one another for possession of the best horses and the most ornate wagons; they are, in short, beginning to appreciate the purchasing power of money.

Elements of Prosperity
All this, in its turn, is bringing about a gradual increase in the area of land under cultivation, and while some time must elapse before the export of grain from Greater Rumania even reaches the figure attained by the old kingdom, the necessity for outside purchases should disappear within a comparatively brief period. Meanwhile, the authorities consider that the political and social advantages accruing from the creation of a race of peasant proprietors will amply compensate the state for any fiscal limitations suffered during the transformation.

Despite her immediate difficulties, therefore, Rumania possesses all the elements of economic prosperity. How soon this can be achieved will depend largely upon wise co-operation with foreign finance, the cessation of internal political strife, the conclusion of satisfactory relations with Soviet Russia, and the education of the peasant population. The new Government is certainly animated by most admirable intentions, her business men appreciate the possibilities which lie before them, and it is almost impossible to imagine that foreign capitalists will neglect to investigate the opportunities which exist for remunerative investment and enterprise. Rumania is assuredly "a land of promise."

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PRIMARY CASES ECHO EXPECTED IN THE SENATE

Committee Ends Inquiries
After Showing Huge Sum
Spent on Campaigns

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 (P)—Having turned up during two months of investigation, expenditures of \$3,000,000 in Pennsylvania's May primary, and \$1,000,000 in the Illinois April primary, the Senate Campaign Fund Committee now stands in adjournment, subject to the call of James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, its chairman.

Inquiries into other primaries are not in prospect and Mr. Reed announced that it probably would be some time before the committee was called together again. The call will go out, however, upon receipt of any serious charges of irregularities in elections involving seats in the Senate.

The chairman has returned to his home at Kansas City to look after his law practice, while Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin,

the only other member to sit in the Illinois investigation, again has thrown himself into the senatorial contest in his home state.

Disclosures which have come in the two inquiries here and in Washington are certain to have their echoes in the Senate during the next session, even if contests are not brought involving the Senate seats to which William S. Vare, Republican, has been nominated in Pennsylvania, and Frank L. Smith, Republican, has been named in Illinois.

Aside from the huge sum spent, the outstanding development in the Pennsylvania inquiry was the influence of votes by the hiring of thousands of "workers" at the polls and the distribution of cash.

In the Illinois inquiry attention was centered largely upon the contribution of \$157,925.17, which Samuel Insull, Chicago public utilities executive made to the campaign of Mr. Smith, who is chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission, which exercises power and has traction, gas and electric corporations.

Besides this contribution, the committee learned that Mr. Insull gave \$15,000 to George E. Brennan, Democratic National Committeeman from Illinois, for use in his successful campaign for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, and \$10,000 each to two rival Republican factions contending for supremacy in Chicago and Cook County.

Summer Time in Washington

WHATEVER are all those people going over to the Capitol for? We must be missing something. These words were spoken by a tourist who had just finished "doing" the Library of Congress, and who had been in the Capitol before that.

She and her companion hurried back to the Capitol, where many persons were assembling. To their surprise, men, women and children began to seat themselves on the steps. The tourists followed their example. "What's coming?" one of the strangers asked a woman next to her.

"The Marine Band. It's a concert." True to her words, members of the famous Marine Band arrived, and taking up their position at the base of the steps, began to arrange for their program.

Gray clouds were gathering and there were a few drops of rain, but few left until the last strain of "The Star Spangled Banner" had been played, and, of course, the band, being Marine, was not disturbed.

The Government takes no chances, cash payments being its rule. In a service division of one of the branches of the Government, a citizen had occasion to transact some business.

"Have you money to pay for it?" asked the official.

"I can give you a check."

"Oh, no, you can't," he replied. "A check is only a promise to pay."

The citizen, who uses checks daily, had not considered this phase of the convenient slip, usually so welcome in payment of obligations.

"Very well, how much will it be?"

"I can't tell you yet; it has to go through the regular routine."

How can I tell whether I have enough money to do it? I don't know how much it will cost."

"How much money have you?"

"Oh, about \$10."

"Well, I will let you know what the fee is, perhaps tomorrow."

Over the telephone the next day it was mentioned that the fee would be \$5, and that cash, post office order, or a certified check would be accepted in payment.

"The Government surely is careful," mused the citizen with a grin.

Washington is in such a state of fixing over its streets and getting ready for the return of the President and Congress and homeward bound trippers that to go from one point to another involves unusual calculation and time.

Even the most experienced taxicab drivers cannot tell from day to day which streets will be shut off next.

The sign, "Closed," appears frequently and unexpectedly. One detour leads to another and what with the extension of electric signals and the various new regulations devised by the busy Mr. Eldridge, it is all that one can do to find his way to his own domicile.

"We ought to have mighty fine streets if they ever get through digging them up," mused a man who had been trying to find thoroughfares on which travel was still permitted.

Even the White House is inaccessible, the driveway being under reconstruction. Connecticut Avenue is referred to as a country road. Here they are chopping down trees, excavating and widening.

Yet, there is no pleasing the public. Those who complain about the general tearing up necessary to renovation, protest against the "waves" in the speedway near Haines Point.

That the members of the Tariff Commission were not dwelling to

gether in such harmony as was desirable was brought out in the recent Senate hearings. There are two camps, and by no chance did the members of one sit on the same side of the room with members of the other during the hearing.

It caused a smile, therefore, when it was announced that Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the commission, and Edwin C. Costigan, who held views directly at variance, were to go abroad for an authorized investigation.

"How will they bear with each other on shipboard?" was asked.

"Well, they will not," Mr. Costigan said on Aug. 4 and Mr. Marvin said on the 11th.

From the days of the first settlements along Chesapeake Bay there have been troubles about the boundary line, about privileges and rights, between Maryland and Virginia.

Sometimes these precipitated armed outbreaks. An echo of those days is found in the present Maryland-Virginia boundary line dispute at Smith Island in the center of the crabbing industry.

Virginia has a patrol boat, with the pleasant name of Marguerite watching out for Maryland crab poachers. It is a nice question as to just where the water becomes Maryland property and just where Virginia's rights begin, especially to men in pursuit of the crab which knows nothing about state lines.

Along the dock at Crisfield, where crabs and fishermen of all sorts congregate, this is the topic of lively conversation. The Maryland crabs have threatened to import machine guns and rapid fire rifles for use on Smith Island against the Virginia boats. It is rumored, but that is regarded mainly as giving color to the Maryland feeling.

The Marylanders are almost as resentful of the commission which fixed the boundary as they are of the Virginians who cruise about at will in their fishing boats in Maryland waters without interference from the Maryland patrol boats. The line, they say, should be at least 10 miles south of where it is.

In Revolutionary days a point on the eastern shore was selected as the eastern terminus of the imaginary line. This became known by another name in course of time and historians do not agree just where the point was. In any case, the present boundary line is not right, they insist, and why the Maryland members of the Boundary Commission some years ago agreed to it they cannot understand.

NEW YORK TO FORM GREAT COTTON PORT

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (P)—The New York Cotton Exchange has signed a contract with the Bayway terminal which is designed to make New York one of the greatest cotton concentration ports in the United States.

Under the arrangement the Bayway terminal will spend about \$5,000,000 for a storage plant equipped to handle 200,000 bales of cotton. A single warehouse receipt will be given on all cotton shipments coming into the port and uniform handling charges will be established. The Bayway warehouse will be located at Elizabeth, N. J., on Staten Island Sound.

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I. Miller Co.

Beautiful Shoes

1398 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

W'e've Exactly the Right Sport Clothes for Every Man!

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"ALWAYS RELIABLE" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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In Progress—Our August FUR SALE

Genuine Savings Extraordinary Variety 1329 Main Street

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Main Street at Harrison Avenue "BY THE CLOCK" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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In the Lighter Vein

Two gentlemen walking in opposite directions on opposite sides of the street suddenly paused and started across the street, meeting in the middle. As they gazed with some embarrassment, one laughed and said, "You thought it to be me and I thought it was you—and it's neither of us!"



For sheer non-committalism, the two little Negro boys couldn't read take the cake. Sunbo had received a book from the Christmas tree, and was being questioned by his little friend, Rastus.

"Boy, what's de name ob yo' book?"

Sunbo scrutinized the title knowingly, then showed the book under Rastus' nose, saying, "Dar yo' is!"

Rastus took a good look, and exclaimed, "Sho is, isn't it?"

From the tabloid newspaper row comes a story about an old-time reporter who got a job there. At every turn the city editor blocked him; he could do nothing right.

"Well, I guess I'd better quit," he said one day.

"The only answer he got was 'Hub!'"

"Nothing I do seems to please you. I think I'll go back to my old business."

This caught the editor's ear. "What? What was your old business?"

"Newspaper work," — New Yorker.

Smile of 1926: As futile as a dime in a Pennsylvania primary. — Detroit News.

"Mrs. Jones, your little boy has been throwing snowballs at me," complained an honored villager.

"Did any hit you, Professor?" inquired Mrs. Jones.

"No," admitted the professor, "but he threw toward me repeatedly."

"Then it was not my boy Peter," she said firmly. "He never misses."

A Yorkshire miner claims to be able to play 10 musical instruments at once. Strenuous efforts are being made to keep the British Broadcasting Company in the dark about this. — Humourist.

A 12-year-old Cincinnati boy claims to be the checker champion of America. Admirers predict a brilliant future for him in the fire department. — Judge.

MODERN DEFINITIONS

Center (adj.): Position of any seat in a theater. — Life.

RODEOS FAILED IN MINNESOTA

Exhibitions in the State Lost Money This Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Every place in Minnesota where rodeos have been held this season "let through" with such exhibitions, and reports have been given to the Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty that "they will never have another rodeo," according to Sam F. Fullerton, executive agent of the society, writing to Mrs. Charlotte L. Hunt, an organizer of the Anti-Rodeo League.

"They advertise the fact that no cruelties will be tolerated, and while we cannot, under our law, stop the rodeo coming completely, we have absolutely prohibited any cruelty; no bulldozing, no roping and throwing, and every spur must be heavily taped before being used," Mr. Fullerton said.

"The best part of it is that every place that has had them is through. They have all told me that they will never have another rodeo. Pipestone lost \$2200, Montevideo lost money, although I do not know how much, but one of the persons who put it on, Ben Deringer, told me himself that he would never be connected with another rodeo, even if they had made money."

Mary Norton Shoppe

44 Vernon Street, Security Building Suite 203

Seasonable Dresses at Reduced Prices

TEL. WAL. 8506 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPECIAL for AUGUST

20% Discount on Linens

THE MABEL HOLT SHOP

1321 Main Street, Springfield, Mass. Tel. W. 7540

Cogswell Chairs

during our

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

at Big Reductions

20% to 50% Off on ALL FURNITURE

THE FLINT & BRICKETT COMPANY

1293 Main St. Opp. Court Sq. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sale of Hand Made Crochet and Filet Laces

89c yd.

Laces That Ordinarily Would Sell at High as \$2.50 a Yard

Exclusive laces for every conceivable use in a wide variety of beautiful patterns. Both edges and hands in 1 to 4-inch widths. Exceptional value at the low price of 89 cents.

Lace Shop, Main Floor

Albert Steiger Co.

A Store of Specialty Shops SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The August Sale of Furs

Presents the best furs and fur fashions selected from the season's finest productions at a saving of 20% or more.

Our impressive stock includes women's and misses' models of the most selective character.

Forbes & Wallace

Incorporated SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Annual August FUR SALE

Offers REAL Inducements to BUY NOW

(1) Qualities are at their best—choicest pelts—most perfectly matched.

(2) Prices are at their lowest—20% to 40% less than they must be later.

(3) Manufacturers make it a real object for us to buy now—we make it a real object for you to buy now.

(4) You may select now and pay in November.

(5) Styles are the newest approved models for Fall and Winter, 1926-1927.

(6) Prices positively advance Sept. 1.

(7) Free cold storage to November 1.—THIRD FLOOR

DENHOLM & McKAY CO. WORCESTER, MASS.

NEW ERA OPENS ON THE MISSOURI

First Boat Reaches Kansas City From Sioux City on Upper River

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 6 (Special)—The first Missouri River vessel to make a continuous trip from Sioux City, Ia., to Kansas City has landed here with a cargo. The boat, the gasoline propelled B. A. Douglas, has a capacity of 54 tons, and was loaded with 25 tons of machinery for use in improvement work on the river channel east of Kansas City.

The successful trip of this craft is believed to have demonstrated navigation possibilities in the shallow channel of the upper Missouri River. The river north of Kansas City is unimproved, although approval of a project calling for a six-foot channel from this point to Yankton, S. D. is provided in the pending Rivers and Harbors Bill which passed the House at the last session of Congress.

The boat made the trip here from Sioux City without incident. No attempt was made at record time, and about 5 1/2 days were consumed in the voyage. The boat has been purchased by J. Leo Ryan of Kansas City, a former member of the city board of public works, who has announced that it will be put into permanent use for carrying freight to cities and towns 50 to 100 miles north of Kansas City.

Capt. Joseph Geisler of Sioux City, who piloted the boat here, declared that the upper Missouri River, for several hundred miles north of this city, could be navigated profitably by light draft without waiting for channel improvements.

Work on the river from Kansas City to St. Louis is proceeding on an enlarged scale, nearly \$3,000,000 being available in the current fiscal year. The channel between these points is approximately 40 per cent complete. The depth will be six feet.

DRY LAW AIDS ARMY

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (P)—Prohibition has been beneficial to the army, says Alva J. Brasted, post chaplain at Fort Sam Houston, who speaks from 13 years' experience in the army. He said that the talk about there being more drinking in the army now than there would be if it were the old open saloon is entirely erroneous. He expressed regret that "one drunken soldier advertises the army more than a whole company of sober men."

REBBOLI

Established 1871

New Restaurant and Tea Room at 10 Barter St. (Opp. City Hall), WORCESTER

Special Menu and à la Carte Service. Private Banquets—Club Meetings, etc. Telephone Park 7837. Outside Catering 208 Worthington St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Greeting Cards

FOR ALL OCCASIONS

A new line fitted with unique card cases. All our customers say: "The best arrangement for Cards we have ever seen."

You are cordially invited.

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

1505 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

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High Grade FUR SALE

Now in Progress

25% Reduction on Coming Winter Prices

Adjustment Sale

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Saturday, August 7th

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108-116 Franklin Street WORCESTER

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SOCIALISTS SEE IMPROVEMENT

But Arbeiter Zeitung Asks Why More Are Unemployed Than a Year Ago

VIENNA. (Special Correspondence)—The Socialist organ, the Arbeiter Zeitung, in a recent issue, admits that Austria's economic position has improved of late in many ways.

There are today, roughly, 150,000 unemployed in Austria, or about 10,000 more than a year ago at this time. In the Arbeiter Zeitung the question is raised why this condition should exist when industry has been assisted so much in the last year. The bank rate has dropped from 15 to 7 1/2 per cent, many taxes have been reduced, prices of raw materials have been lowered, a good harvest is on record, duties have been raised on incoming products to protect home industries, and new commercial treaties have stimulated Austrian exports. Why, then, should unemployment be greater than last year?

The Socialists answer themselves this question. What is exceedingly interesting is that they look further than the political situation in Austria. It is generally the custom of an opposition group to blame the existing Government of a country for most of the ills which the state is encountering. Certainly, the Social Democrats have been no exception to this rule, and the Government composed of Christian Socialists and Pan-Germans has come in for its fair share of criticism.

Seeking the Cause

It is, therefore, all the more remarkable to find the Socialists pausing long enough in their attack on the Government to cast about for the cause of the trade depression and to discover that it lies elsewhere than in the policies of the Christian Socialists and Pan-Germans.

Quite naturally, the Socialists (that is, Social Democrats, for the Christian Socialists in other countries would be called Clericals or members of the Center Party) believe that ultimate salvation will come only when they come into power in Austria through obtaining a majority in Parliament and when Socialists should similarly in other countries obtain the reins of government. It is obvious from their point of view that this would be their deduction. Leaving this, however, aside, their interpretation of the existing factors contributing to the industrial inactivity which persists despite signs of improvement is worth noting.

The Socialists say Austria is suffering most from the depreciation abroad of foreign currencies, such as the French and Belgian francs, the Italian lira, the Polish zloty and the Rumanian leu. This means, they repeat, the equivalent of a rise in customs tariffs in those countries which tend to shut out Austrian goods. "Inflation abroad impairs our ability to compete, trade depression, unemployment," writes the Arbeiter Zeitung.

Parliaments Blamed

The conclusion is that this inflation exists because of the indecisive

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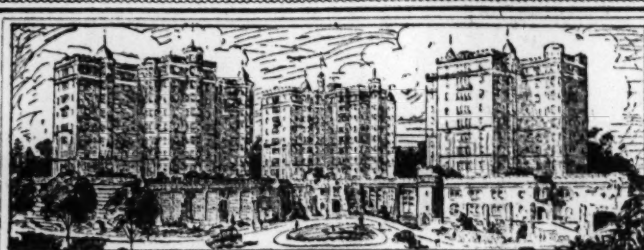
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Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park. A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.

One person, double bed, \$3.00 a day and up
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

The Sheraton

91 Bay State Road, Boston.

A modern, up-to-date, unusually quiet hotel, with Dining Room on the banks of the Charles River.

Superlative food at moderate prices.

The Management seeks to furnish Transient Guests with a perfect homelike atmosphere. Five minutes' ride from Christian Science church.

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JUST a quiet, immaculate, old-fashioned place to stay, where the comfort of its guests is the first consideration of all. Large, cool rooms—moderately priced.

Private bath with each room.
Excellent Restaurant.
Near Back Bay Station.

RATES:
Single, \$2.00 per day and up
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Telephone in every room.

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Attractively furnished rooms and excellent food at exceptionally moderate rates are offered you at the Arlington. Our location is central. Excellent free parking space.

RATES:
Single room, \$2.50 per day and up
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All outside rooms with private bath.

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It's certain that you will find The Vendome just the place you desire if you're particular about location, comfort, food and service. Here, assured of a beautiful stop, you are properly refreshed to start a new day.

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Island of Martha's Vineyard

OPENS JUNE 26, 1926

A hotel with established reputation and an atmosphere of refinement in a community furnishing a variety of entertainment—golf, tennis, warm sea-bathing; excellent drives; new roads; sailing, fishing.

Special Rates to July 17.
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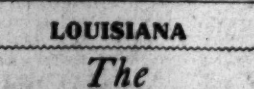
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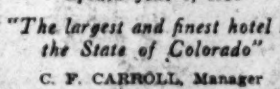
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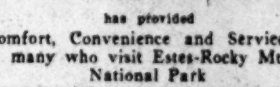
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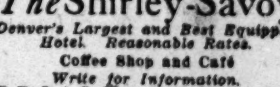
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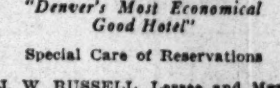
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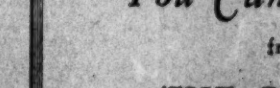
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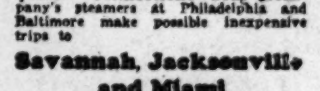
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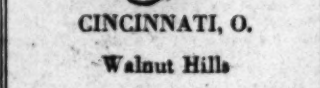
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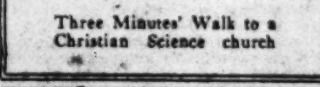
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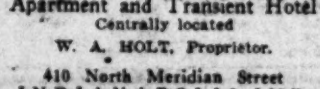
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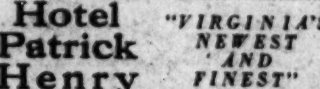
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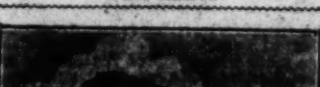
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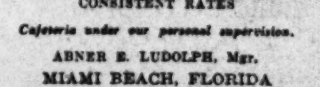
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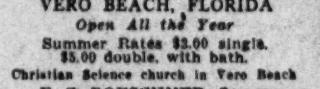
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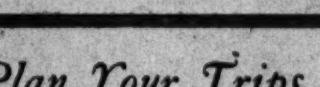
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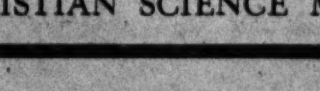
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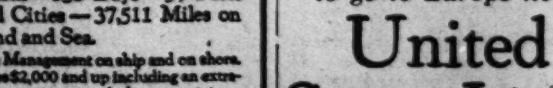
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TWO GOLFERS IN
TIE FOR FIRSTFarrell and Sarazen Lead
in Canadian Open at
Montreal

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 6 (Special).—Leo H. Delgel, who by winning the Canadian open golf championship in 1924 and 1925 equaled the record of Douglas Edgar of Atlanta, Ga., of two successive championships, faces a four-stroke deficit after the end of the first 18 holes in the 1926 tournament which was played at the Royal Montreal Club yesterday. Eugene Sarazen and John Farrell tied for the lead at 116 strokes with 69, four strokes under par, while Delgel is tied for third place with four others with a par 13. Two strokes behind the leaders are MacDonald Smith while L. Cunningham of Kingston, the only Canadian who qualified for the recent United States open, is tied with Thomas D. Armour of Washington for fourth place. The other four grouped with Delgel are Andrew Kay, Walter C. Macdonald, J. H. Macdonald, and Thomas L. Kerrigan of Sarnia, twice runner-up for the Canadian open title, and Wilfred Reid of Montreal.

Eighteen holes will be played today, while those who are within 20 strokes of the leaders at the end of 36 holes tonight will play 28-hole rounds tomorrow.

The leading amateurs are G. M. Somerville of Kanawaki, one of the first two starters today, and Alexander Gooderham of Rosedale, who took the third last year to tie for 74, while C. R. Somerville of London, the Canadian amateur champion, is next in line with 76. The Canadian

John Farrell, Marmorek, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9, -10, -11, -12, -13, -14, -15, -16, -17, -18, -19, -20, -21, -22, -23, -24, -25, -26, -27, -28, -29, -30, -31, -32, -33, -34, -35, -36, -37, -38, -39, -40, -41, -42, -43, -44, -45, -46, -47, -48, -49, -50, -51, -52, -53, -54, -55, -56, -57, -58, -59, -60, -61, -62, -63, -64, -65, -66, -67, -68, -69, -70, -71, -72, -73, -74, -75, -76, -77, -78, -79, -80, -81, -82, -83, -84, -85, -86, -87, -88, -89, -90, -91, -92, -93, -94, -95, -96, -97, -98, -99, -100, -101, -102, -103, -104, -105, -106, -107, -108, -109, -110, -111, -112, -113, -114, -115, -116, -117, -118, -119, -120, -121, -122, -123, -124, -125, -126, -127, -128, -129, -130, -131, -132, -133, -134, -135, -136, -137, -138, -139, -140, -141, -142, -143, -144, -145, -146, -147, -148, -149, -150, -151, -152, -153, -154, -155, -156, -157, -158, 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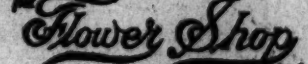
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BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1926

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EDITORIALS

There has been a great deal of discussion of late, especially in German and Italian circles, about the need of those countries for colonial expansion. In each case the plea is fundamentally the same. In both the population is rapidly expanding. In both, also, there is a shortage of room and of raw materials. Both are becoming rapidly industrialized. Both, therefore, require an extension of territory abroad on which to settle their surplus people, in which to produce the raw materials needed and to provide a market in which to sell their manufactured products. And the case which is being made for colonial expansion in Germany and Italy today will be made in many other countries before very long, for the problem about which they are talking is one which has troubled all ages, and which is once more confronting the modern world.

The solution, however, is not so easy as might appear. In the first place, where are the colonies fit for white settlement to be found? There is not a single area in the temperate zone of the New World or of Africa or Asia which is not already occupied by an independent self-governing people. No one would suggest that self-governing nationalities should be extinguished to make room for an extension of German or Italian sovereignty. That would be to set back the whole tide of development of the last century, which has been marked by an increasing independence of all colonial peoples from the control of their motherlands. Great Britain today, for instance, exercises no sort of power in the internal affairs of Canada or Australia.

In the second place, experience so far shows that white settlement is, practically speaking, impossible in tropical areas. On the one hand the means has not yet been discovered whereby white people can maintain their progressive ideals, generation after generation, in the tropics. On the other hand, the tropics are already peopled by native races who do all the rougher manual labor at a very cheap rate, and thereby drive the white man out of all unskilled employment and prevent the growth of a homogeneous white community. The theory, therefore, that colonies in the old-fashioned sense of the word are possible in the modern world seems to be illusory. If Europe is unable to provide work and employment for all its peoples at home, the only alternative would seem to be that its surplus population should emigrate to become citizens of the United States or the Argentine, South Africa or Australia, or of some other self-governing state.

What of the other aspect of the problem, the necessity for tropical colonies, not for white settlement, but for the production of raw materials needed by home industries and to serve as markets for their home manufactures? This is a much more practicable proposition, though there are considerable practical limitations in the way of its realization. On the one hand the amount of territory which could be transferred is necessarily quite inadequate compared with the economic needs of a great industrial power. No colony can produce more than a tiny fraction of the raw materials which manufacturing nations like Germany and Italy require, or absorb more than a tiny fraction of their manufactured products. What really matters to both, as to all other nations, is not so much colonies as access to raw materials everywhere, and admission to world markets on equal terms with other industrial powers.

On the other hand, it is not at all an easy matter to transfer colonies from one administration to another except during a convulsion like a war. It may have been a mistake for the Allies to have deprived Germany of all her overseas possessions under the Treaty of Versailles. The strongest argument for not doing so was the undesirability, in the interests of the native peoples, of pulling up the roots of an established administration and starting a new one afresh. But that does not make it any easier to repeat the process and to pull down the French or British or Australian governments which have been functioning for six years or more and replace them by Italian or German governments. The obstacles in the way of handing peoples about, unless there is genuine misgovernment, as there is said to be in some parts of the Portuguese possessions, are very great.

It is evident, therefore, that the difficulties in the way of satisfying the demand of European powers for colonies are extremely formidable. It would also appear that apart from questions of amour propre, which are undoubtedly serious, the point of substance is not the question of ownership of territory, but that of security of access to raw materials and markets, in other words the universal "open door." None the less the colonial question has unquestionably got to be faced, and the sooner the leaders of the nations discuss it among themselves the better, with a view to realizing what is possible and what is not. The entry of Germany into the League of Nations and its presence on the Mandates Commission is likely to bring the whole subject up for discussion very soon.

One who seeks to trace to its inception the controversy which has led at last to a critical impasse in the affairs of Mexico discovers, first of all, the growth of the public school system under the direction of the present administrative heads. From time to time within the last two or three years news dispatches and special articles contributed by those in close touch with the situation have indicated the purpose of the federal officials in charge of education to correct what they believe has been a serious and undesirable social condition among the people of what are regarded the lower classes by offering to them the opportunity to gain the rudiments of an education. The method adopted and approved by President Calles has been the

establishment of free public schools similar to those which have existed in the United States, and in the colonies, for several hundred years.

The effects of this innovation are said to be already noticeable. It requires no prophetic vision to discover, in prospect, a still greater change in the thought of the Mexican people as the benefits of education become more and more widespread. From subjugation and mental slavery they will emerge, one day, into the light of reason and understanding. To the credit of those in authority in Mexico, be it said that they desire and intend, by every means which they believe necessary and proper, to hasten that day of deliverance. It should not be wondered at, this being the case, that those who, for any reason or because of any prejudice, oppose this reform, are equally active and just as determined in their effort to check or prevent its spread. Privilege that claims to be vested and established is stubborn and often resourceful in opposing its own dislodgment. If it is deep rooted and protected by custom, or if for sentimental reasons it enjoys special consideration, it makes the way hard for even progressive innovations.

The pendulum, swinging to its extreme in Mexico, seems to have caused deep concern and great social unrest. This is because two resourceful and powerful factions, if they may be so termed, have clashed. But the situation is not necessarily a desperate one. The important consideration to be kept in view is not whether some merely national prerogative is to be established as superior and controlling, not whether some heretofore protected privilege is longer to be safeguarded, but whether individual rights are established and the whole machinery of government is adapted and consecrated to their preservation.

There will come, naturally and as a matter of course, it is hoped, a proper readjustment of conditions in Mexico. But this can come only when there is manifested a willingness on the part of those now opposed to each other to make those proper and necessary concessions which will insure social and political peace. History affords the hopeful assurance that the result of the present upheaval will be social progress. It is by revolutions of this kind that ambitious peoples, since the dawn of history, have advanced. Mexico has remained unprogressive for centuries, comparing it with the social and educational development which has taken place elsewhere. The defenders of systems which claim no distinction except that gained by length of years seem to have little to offer to those whom they seek to persuade, or force, to destroy in its infancy the system of free public schools which has been established.

Men and women in Chicago who possess both courage and foresight sufficient to approach and seek to solve the housing problem in that city have at least made it plain that the opportunity is presented for those willing to devote their surplus capital to a long-term investment to begin now by providing respectable living quarters for the thousands who are forced to dwell in discomfort and squalor. The emphatic demand for relief made by those who have proposed the plan to the city's housing commission might indicate that conditions in Chicago are somewhat worse than in other large centers, but this is so, probably, because of the tremendously rapid growth in population and the inability, under the system of segregation which is more or less strictly adhered to, of those who must dwell in restricted or limited areas to obtain sanitary quarters.

So it comes about that the appeal is, not to philanthropists simply, but to all patriotic citizens who are willing to invest, to take definite steps to insure homes to those who are supplying the man-power to carry on the city's industries. No false promises are held out. Such investments, it is quite certain, will not return fabulous dividends in cash. The properties which it is sought to improve may not appreciate in value as rapidly as those more favorably situated, and it is realized in advance that the returns from monthly or annual rentals will be somewhat below those from higher class properties. But there are other and perhaps equally important aspects of the matter which must be considered. In the view of those who have manifested an interest in the situation, the welfare of a large portion of the population of the city, upon whose existence the industrial prosperity of all the people largely depends, offers, in the case of its housing, a sound opportunity for permanent investment.

Natural conditions existing in Chicago would seem to make the solution of the housing problem comparatively easy. Unlike some of the other larger American cities, its restricted areas are small in comparison to the areas open for the use of those able to pay moderate rentals. The chief hindrance to the carrying out of the proposed plan is the assured higher profit which capital invested in buildings of a better class will earn. No secret is made of the fact that those who devote their money to this undertaking must do so with the understanding that their reward, at least in part, will be the realization that they have aided in a worthy humanitarian undertaking.

It is doubtful if the plight of the underprivileged persons who work for day wages in the larger cities and who would not be permitted under any circumstances to reside in exclusive sections is appreciated by the average prosperous citizen. Those who have taken pains to inform themselves need not be told that the environment in which the families of these people are compelled to remain is not one in which future American citizens and electors should be reared. The influences are contaminating and degrading. Who, it may be asked, is responsible for, from this melting pot, come those who regard their debt and duty to society lightly? Some will survive the ordeal and come forth unscathed and perhaps unimpaired by their experience. But others will be unable to escape the baneful influences, no matter how much they may detest them. The mark, once placed, is hard to erase.

It can hardly be said that the Pan-Asiatic conference at Nagasaki has had an auspicious opening. Originally planned with a view to the formation of a cultural organization along the lines of the Pan-American Union, which would menace nobody, the conference bade fair to win support from those who desire to see removed some of the barriers that separate the races and peoples of Asia. But the opening session revealed not only obstructionist tactics by some of the delegates, but also an anti-Western feeling which found vent in the speeches of Japanese and Chinese, who predominated at the gathering. In so far as the opinions expressed were unofficial and academic, they may be discounted, yet they served to check the move toward better things which some of the members hoped to promote.

The conference had great possibilities. It was representative of a varying degree of opinion in Japan and China, India, Korea and the Philippines. It was sponsored by the Pan-Asiatic Society of Japan, an organization which was brought into existence two years ago as a result of the passage of the American Immigration Law and Japanese resentment at its exclusion provisions. This organization opened a branch in Shanghai, and an effort was made to enlist support in practically every Asiatic nation. It was intended to hold the first conference in Shanghai, but the objections of the Indian delegates overruled this proposal and it was decided that the seat of the conference should be in southern Japan.

Even before it opened, the conference faced a number of difficulties, and it was cautioned against adopting an attitude that might prove embarrassing to the Government. The Government of Japan is pursuing a policy of friendly co-operation with the United States and Great Britain, and it is determined to combat anything that tends to interfere with that friendship. Likewise the progress of China, of India and of the Philippines is based on Western ideals, a factor that radical opinion is apt to overlook.

There is a wide field in which a conference of this nature might find considerable scope. And if it confined its efforts to establishing an interchange of scholars among Asiatics and fostering friendship and understanding among the various races, as it at first set out to do, it would perform a service of immense value. There are numerous differences of race, caste and language dividing the peoples of the East, and to the dissipation of these differences the conference might well devote its sincere endeavors.

Presumably representing the views of the British Government, of which he is a conspicuous member, Sir William Joynson-Hicks has announced the policy that should be adopted if the coal mine operators decide to resume work without coming to an agreement with the mine workers' union. In that event, he recently declared: "If any man chooses to go back to his work as soon as the mines are open, it will be our duty to give him the inalienable right to work if he so desires."

In thus setting forth clearly the fundamental that men willing to work should be protected in their right to labor, the spokesman for the British Government has enunciated an important truth. It is, however, only a half truth, unless along with it there is given the further assurance that the opportunity to work will be afforded, in so far as the powers of government can be extended for that purpose. It is manifestly reasonable and just that men willing to dig coal should be protected against intimidation or violence.

There remains the other, and equally important, truth that since men have the "inalienable right to work" governments should be equally zealous in protecting that right when it is denied by conditions other than those created by a strike.

Take the case of an idle miner seeking employment, who travels from one colliery to another, but finds no one to hire him. Suppose that he decides to co-operate with some of his fellows and dig coal. There are great seams of coal underground awaiting the miner's pick, but these deposits are all "owned," and cannot be touched without the consent of the "owners." To tell a man that he has the right to work, while conditions deprive him of the opportunity to labor, would appear to be similar to putting him overboard in midocean, and telling him that he has the right to walk ashore. The inalienable right to work must imply conditions under which employment of some kind, not necessarily at coal mining, is open to all. To provide these conditions is the prime requisite for the solution of what is popularly termed "the labor problem."

Editorial Notes

It has long been proverbial that too many cooks spoil the broth, but now, apparently, according to Mrs. L. H. Reilly, referred to as a leading member of the Buckingham (Eng.) Women's Institute, the Englishwoman is the culprit. At least, Mrs. Reilly is quoted as being of the opinion that the average Englishwoman is the worst cook in the world. Here is part of the indictment leveled by Mrs. Reilly against her compatriots:

She has no idea of the proper use of sauces, and she will not use up bones and scraps. She throws to the dog a bone from which a Frenchwoman would make a most delicious and nourishing soup. She throws to the chickens the scraps which the Frenchwoman would turn into a splendid stock, and gives to her children bread and dripping, where a Frenchwoman would present them with a tempting little dish made from old pieces. Maybe all this is true, but just the same to an Englishman, no matter how long he may have been away from his native land, the memory of the roast beef, and the legs of mutton, and the puddings is something that remains most extraordinarily vivid.

The Pan-Asiatic Conference at Nagasaki

Canada From a Car Window

(Second Article)

IF THERE is to be any serious clash between the United States and Canada, it will proceed from a malignant combination which has produced more than one quarrel, namely, whisky and water.

Chicago's persistent drainage of the Great Lakes to flush its sanitary system is causing a degree of irritation in Canada's eastern watershed that ought not to be left unallayed. Canadian watering places on the Lakes find their boatmen left without water, their piers ending where no boat can possibly float, their bathing beaches high and dry. Shipping interests complain of harbors closed and channels blocked. The average Canadian, commenting on the situation, is particularly cynical about the fact that while the United States courts have decided against Chicago, that city continues its aqueous pilferings and gives no sign of making any arrangements for disposing of its sewage other than by persistence in its present course.

The situation is not a just or equitable one, and it reflects little credit on the United States Government that it should have been permitted to reach its present acute stage. In the International Joint Commission there exists an arbitral body which has long functioned to the satisfaction of both peoples. Why should not the question of the Chicago Drainage Canal, and the rights of states and provinces bordering on the Great Lakes, be submitted to it?

As a matter of fact, the Chicago device of reversing the current of a river and draining Lake Michigan in order to dispose of its sewage was unscientific and wasteful in its inception. I recall with some gratification that when it was up for adoption the Chicago newspaper on which I was an editorial writer opposed it strongly. Many of the predictions of evil then made in the Chicago Times are now being fulfilled. But enormous political and financial interests are now involved in the drainage district and canal, and they will not be dislodged without a struggle.

As for whisky, it bids fair to make more trouble than this disputed water. The businesslike methods which led the bootleggers engaged in smuggling Canadian liquor into the United States, to make their return trips profitable by smuggling American goods into Canada, caused the fall of a Dominion Government just before I reached Ottawa. At that time it would seem that Canada had the better of the exchange. But even before it was shown that the Canada protective tariff was being undermined by the activities of the whisky runners, right-thinking Canadians were beginning to resent the complicity of lesser government officials in so disreputable a trade as smuggling whisky across the boundary of a friendly nation. The vile business could never have reached the proportions it did without official connivance, and the extent of that connivance was made only too clear in the investigation into the customs scandals which resulted in the governmental debacle at the beginning of July.

It was curious to find all through Canada that temperance people were as little satisfied with the much-vaunted Canadian liquor laws as American wets are with prohibition. For that matter, the Canadian wets are not satisfied, either. Where "hard liquor" is denied them, bootlegging is as common as in the United States. Where liquors are sold by the Government only for consumption at home, speculative individuals purchase supplies at government stores and dispense them by the glass in "blind pigs." Ontario, after voting for the sale of 4.4 per cent beer as a moderate measure, now finds the wets demanding a higher percentage of alcohol, and persistently evading the law prohibiting manufacture for domestic use and sale of distilled liquors. The Moxmore has gone at length into the operations of the Canadian liquor law in all the provinces, and its authoritative articles have been read from Quebec to Vancouver.

There is so much of stark individualism in the average Canadian that the casual visitor is surprised at the amount

of collectivism apparent, either in the form of co-operative effort as among the farmers of Alberta, the municipal ownership of public utilities in force in half a dozen of the chief cities, or that great and seemingly successful essay in public ownership and management, the Canadian National Railways.

Toronto owns and operates her own street railways. A seven-cent fare for single tickets is reduced to six cents by the purchase of fifty-ride booklets. The rolling stock is of the best—New York, Chicago or Boston strap-holders would be apt to class the cars as palatial. In 1925 the net revenue of the roads amounted to nearly \$4,000,000. Instead of grumbling at their street car service, as is customary when roads are privately owned and operated, the Torontonians were inclined to boast of its excellence. It is their own and they don't often let slip a chance to boost their own property.

This inclination is still more apparent when one talks to a Canadian about the Canadian National Railways. This remarkable aggregation of 22,000 miles of railway, with some sixty lake and ocean vessels, 102,000 miles of telegraph, five great hotels, and a dozen or so of summer hotels and lodges, constitutes the greatest adventure in public ownership known to the world. I use the word "adventure" purposely, for the Dominion did not embark upon this enterprise voluntarily or merely as an investment. Confronted by the certain bankruptcy of a great group of railroads, with the inevitable interruption and even abandonment of much of the service which they had been rendering, the people of the Dominion determined to take the ownership and direction of the roads into their own hands. Sir Henry Thornton, an Indiana man, and once a famous football player at the University of Pennsylvania, who was called to England during the war to handle the railroads there for the Government, was summoned to grapple with the situation. He had done it in a way to awaken general admiration. A few months ago the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, said of the reform in the finances of the roads: "It is four years since the Canadian National Railways showed an operating deficit. In 1920 the deficit was \$34,000,000. In 1925 there was a surplus of \$32,000,000. The extreme swing from the deficit of 1920 to the surplus of 1925 is \$66,000,000, or over \$11,000,000 a year."

I spent fully three weeks on the trains, in the hotels and on a ship of this system operated by government authority. If I were asked in what respect it seemed to differ from the ordinary railroad under private control, I should say in the loyalty of its employees to the management, and their eagerness to be of service to passengers. The least important conductor seemed as proud of Sir Henry's success in getting rid of the operating deficit as could be the banker who handled the road's finances. And when one of the two dining cars on a transcontinental train crowded with tourists was put out of action the manner in which the dining car conductor utilized his curtailed resources to serve a hungry throng was a marvel of tact and energy. He seemed to feel that the reputation of a road owned by the people depended on his ability to keep hungry people good-humored, and he succeeded.

But the real problem of the Canadian railroads is not to be permanently solved by management—either governmental or private. What is needed is population along these strips of steel that bind the Dominion together. As one rides day after day through fire-scarred woods and unsettled plains, both ready for the productive efforts of the husbandman, one wonders that the tides of immigration checked at the borders of the United States have not turned northward. And particularly does it seem inexplicable that out of the hundreds of thousands of unemployed in England, denied there access to the land, there is not a great migration to the broad and fallow acres of Canada, where people are needed and unemployment is unknown.

W. J. A.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON

NEITHER the general strike nor the coal stoppage has prevented a remarkable rise in the average values of British investment securities. This is shown by semi-official banking figures now available for the six months, Dec. 17 to June 18, past. The last part of this period included the whole of the general strike and six weeks of the coal tie-up. Nevertheless, the aggregate value of 365 representative stocks was materially higher at the end than at the beginning. The chief fixed interest securities appreciated by £50,000,000, and the variable dividend securities by nearly £20,000,000. Various explanations are given of these facts. The most probable would seem to be that labor trouble had been far more than fully discounted in advance. When it came, therefore, serious as it proved, it was not nearly as bad as had been expected.

The metamorphosis of a large portion of London's population from householders to flat dwellers proceeds apace. Who, twenty years ago, could have foreseen the palatial blocks of flats which have sprung up on the site of the old Devonshire House in Piccadilly? And poorer districts than Piccadilly are snapping up chances when factory or warehouse sites fall vacant. In Bermondsey a workhouse was soon turned into thirty-eight flats, and a leather warehouse is likely to undergo a similar conversion. Bermondsey has for long been well to the fore in town planning and utilizing odd vacant spaces for flower gardens and shrub planting.

The country postman is to have a motorcycle. Ever since letters have been sent by mail the figure of the rural postman has been a familiar sight in country districts. Often covering many miles daily, year in and year out, in all sorts of weather, he, and sometimes she, has been a link between scattered cottages and farms and the country village and town. But now the Postmaster-General has announced that the experiment is to be tried of providing the country postmen with "slow" motorcycles. Some of the younger ones will smile at that word "slow," but the occupants of the houses which lie in isolated spots and parcels will be delivered, and kindly hearts will no longer be wrung by the sight of the lonely figure trudging along on a hot summer's day or in winter storm to deliver His Majesty's mail. The utmost he should want in the future might be help with a puncture or a little petrol to see him to his journey's end.

Twenty girls trying to put twenty hats on one peg at once were seen in the House of Commons after one of the big United States liners landed its passengers here. The peg had been marked for the use of the Prince of Wales, and the girls were from a party of 500 light-hearted American students who have come to see the sights and to improve their studies. They are visiting all parts of Britain. Some of them are booked to attend summer lecture courses at Oxford and other universities.

Following its annual custom for 294 years, the Worshipful Company of Gardeners has presented the Lord Mayor of London with a gorgeous basket of flowers, herbs and vegetables, "in grateful remembrance of the Recorder's warrant of 1632." The basket was of gilt and its contents comprised roses, stocks, carnations, sweet peas, Sweet Sultan, cucumbers, beans, carrots, turnips, marrow, tomatoes, peas, peaches, raspberries, cherries, red and black currants, apples and mixed herbs. Col. Sir John Young, in making the presentation to the Lord Mayor (Sir William Pryke), said that the company was ever grateful for the warrant which protected them in their lawful vocation of supplying fruit and vegetables in the city and for six miles around. King James I of Scotland granted the original warrant. Sir John stated

that three past masters of the company had been Lord Mayors and predecessors of Sir William. The latter, in replying, referred to the magnificence of the gift and commended the company's work in promoting the culture of beautiful flowers and good vegetables.

A hitherto unknown perfect copy of the first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," 1678, has been discovered and is to be sold at Sotheby's in London. Only four other perfect copies of the work are known to be in existence, three being in public libraries—the British Museum, the John Rylands Library, Manchester, and the Huntington Library in California. The fourth belongs to Sir George Holford and has been in his family for generations. Until a few years ago, it was supposed to be the only perfect copy in existence. The one about to be sold is the property of R. C. Warner of Lombard Street. So extremely popular was the book that nearly all the copies of the first edition were read until they were worn out. There are also about five imperfect copies in existence, of which one, lacking eight leaves, sold in 1922 for £200.

Sayings of the week:
The single person with the original idea is more important economically than the thousands of workers whose employment never would have existed if he had not created it.—J. L. Garvin.
Tipping is a relic of the servile ages when domestic service, and indeed all service, still kept some faint tradition of slavery or thralldom.—Sir Sidney Low.
Fear is essentially irreligious.—Dr. Sloan Chesser.
Passing resolutions is one of the vices of democracy.—Robert Lynd.

English literature overlaps so sumptuously that one could abstract and bestow from the mere wastage of any literary age since Chaucer's enough of abundance and enjoyment to quicken half a world.—Rudyard Kipling.
Privacy is one of the most enchanting things about English existence.—Miss Diana Bourne.
All differ on what is art, but on the beauty of simplicity we all agree.—Mrs. Stanley Baldwin.
The first step toward peace and the benefits of peace—a severely practical step—is to get rid of resentments.—The Observer.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Democracy Is Still on Trial"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I should be glad if you would grant me space for the following quotation from William James:

Democracy is still upon trial. The civic genius of our people is its only bulwark, and neither laws nor monuments, neither battlements, nor public libraries, nor great newspapers, nor booming stocks, neither mechanical invention, nor political adroitness, nor churches, nor universities, nor civil service examinations can save us from degeneration if the inner mystery is lost. That mystery, at once the secret and the glory of the English-speaking race, consists in nothing but two common habits, two inveterate habits carried into public life—habits so homely that they lend themselves to no rhetorical expression, yet habits more precious, perhaps than any that the human race has gained. They can never be too often pointed out or praised. One of them is the habit of trained and disciplined good temper toward the opposite party when it fairly wins its innings. . . . The other is that fierce and merciless resentment toward every man or set of men who break the public peace.

The great American educator has here laid bare the fundamentals of democracy—good sportsmanship, and reverence for the public will.

H. R.
Boston, Mass.

Free Schools in Mexico